

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

AUGUST 23, 1982

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SPECIAL REPORT

Lebanon: Flames and the future

Beirut's final agony

The long arm of terror

Israel's bold blueprint

The Arabs' angry quest





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COVER

The flames and the future

A delicate accord to end Lebanon's civil war managed to survive last week's bombardment of West Beirut, the most severe attack in the conflict. But this agreement, which calls for the UN's disposal, will create a new equation of power in the region itself—more ominously—the potential for even greater tension in one of the world's most volatile areas — *Page 18*

COVER PHOTO BY GABRIEL LUCAS/STOCK/STYLING



Hard politics, hard sell

B.C. Premier William Bennett was beset last week not only by his provincial employees' strike but by having to fight for Ottawa's \$300-million guide lines by proxy — *Page 9*



From the set to the stage

Blondie's lead singer, Debbie Harry, is happy to be back on the touring circuit but she sees some of rock's restrictions as more restrictive than necessary — *Page 30*



Raising the hue and cry

Alarmed at what they perceive as a mounting wave of crime and violence, angry citizens are banding together and taking the law into their own hands — *Page 46*



Sourasson's resurrection

In an exclusive interview with Maclean's, would-be Quebec Liberal leader Robert Bourassa says his government was good: "People remember prosperity" — *Page 19*

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DISCOVER...

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Extra Light Peter Jackson

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October 15, 1992

11 Days

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Adult education

Your Aug. 9 cover story on adult education was timely. However, by concentrating on university programs, your reporters reflect a severely limited view. Of one million students enrolled in part-time adult education programs in Ontario, more than 600,000 attend colleges of applied arts and technology. If you really want to write about the comprehensive, leading edge of adult education programming, which is certainly on a par with anything current in North America, take a closer look at the Ontario college system.

—STEWART HALL,
Chairman,
Provincial Committee of
Continuing Education Officers,
Colleges of Applied Arts and
Technology,
Toronto

I feel that you have sadly neglected one of the most important factors in the ability of mature students to return to university full time: the student repatriation of the Canada Student Loan Program. As a married woman with a working husband, I am not eligible for any such benefits. Yet, on our budget, I would not be able to afford school without the subsidies that I have worked so hard to earn. I find this particularly frustrating when I see so many regular students going south during study break on loan money.

—CAROL DAVIES,
Windsor, N.S.



Academic upgrading at the college level

Burdening the workers

In his Memorial of Aug. 5, Peter C. Newman, president of the Canadian Federation of Co-Enterprises, and the other industrialists who compose the Private Sector 8/5 Committee for their support of the Trudeau government's wage guidelines. He has surely missed the mark on this one. Why would anyone be surprised that a group of industrialists endorses a policy designed to place a greater economic burden on workers? This is precisely the type of thinking that allowed them to annex their private factories.

—JOHN MILLER,
Ottawa

Facing reality too late

Patrick J. McGee's *Portrait, A Lifetime for a Lifetime* (Aug. 20), is an interesting reading for Canadian Tories. It would have had more credibility if he could report that McGee was a former leader of the Liberal party in British Columbia, that he supported the present Liberal prime minister in 1985, and that he and many of his academic colleagues helped create the financial troubles we have today by refusing to face reality in the 1960s and 1970s.

—MARTIN J. DAYTON,
West Vancouver

Death by phantom arms?

If the United States is withholding the \$1.6 billion in arms as partial payment for the Lebanese situation at Camp David, then the Lebanese civilians are being killed, maimed and dispossessed by phantom arms or sour mean cluster bombs (*Washington's Search for a Settlement*, World, Aug. 3). —ALLAN T. DAVIS,
Binghamton, N.Y.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, addresses and telephone numbers. Most correspondence is referred to the Editor. Material is accepted for consideration on the understanding that its use is at the discretion of the publisher. Send all correspondence to: The Editor, Maclean's Magazine, 110 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5W 2A7.

PASSAGES

1984. Lanky, soft-spoken star of stage and screen, **Berry Ford**, 77, after a nine-year battle with heart disease, in a Los Angeles hospital (page 55)

APPOINTED Career civil servant **Thomas D'Arcy (Ted) Finn**, 43, as head of the proposed new civilian Security Intelligence Agency (SIA). His superior, **Fred Gibson**, 43, who becomes federal deputy solicitor general. The surprise move comes at the end of a one-year task force, headed by Gibson, that had been charged with drafting legislation to set up the new spy agency. Gibson was slated to head the SIA until last week's cabinet shuffle.

SPONSORED Chinese-born former missionary **Rev. James Redcott**, 53, and the United Church of Canada, 20 years after it forced him to resign from the ministry for supporting the Chinese Communist Revolution. The church apologized to Redcott in the form of a resolution adopted at its biennial general assembly meeting in Montreal. "I did not expect to live to see the day," Redcott said from his Toronto home. "I am very grateful."

WINS World Boxing Council featherweight champion **Salvador Sanchez**, 33, in a rare defeat of Mexico City. The young fighter's discipline on and out of the ring, combined with his methodical assessment of an opponent, earned him a professional record of 43 wins, one loss and one draw. Sanchez, who had held the title since February, 1984, was to have defended it for the 16th time on Sept. 15 in New York.

EXECUTED Former policeman **Frank Coppola**, 35, to the electric chair of Richmond Virginia's state prison, after a stay granted by an appeals court judge before was overturned by Chief Justice Warren Burger. U.S. civil liberties lawyers are claiming that Burger acted with unprecedented haste even though Coppola (who spent four years in solitary confinement on Death Row) and he wanted to die to spare his family further grief.

COMMITTED John W. Buckley Jr., 27, to a mental hospital for an indefinite period, by Washington Federal Court Judge **Barrington D. Parker**. The decision was based on an 18-page report from psychiatrists at St. Elizabeth's Hospital (where Buckley has been confined for evaluation since June 22), which concluded, "Mr. Buckley is presently a danger to himself, to Julie Foster and to any other third party whom he would consider an incidental to his ultimate aims."



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FOLLOW-UP

A rise from the deep

When the Chestnut Canoe Co. folded four years ago, a bit of Canadiana went with it. Founded by Harry and Will Chestnut in 1987 in the back of their father's Fredericton, N.B., hardware store, the company gladdened the hearts of canoeists from the Northwest Territories to Texas with its sleek, swift and durable handmade craft. But in 1978 flailing sales, resulting from a failure to develop new markets in the face of increasing competition, and rising costs forced the company to close (Macdon's, Oct. 16, 1993).

While the company sank, the Chestnut canoe survives—albeit under a different name—the product of vicious cottage-industry canoe makers. When the firm went under, Lock-Wood Ltd. of Montreal, N.B., its last owners, tried unsuccessfully to sell the moulds and the Chestnut name as a package for \$250,000. Eventually, though, the firm sold the 45-year-old moulds piecemeal, and more profitably. Nearly half the moulds ended up in northern Alberta, where the Wabasca Canoe Co. employs Cree Indians in the making of 22 models of wood-canvas canoes, 17 of which are former Chestnut models. They have produced 300 crafts in the past two years and hope, eventually, to build 600 canoes a year.

In Fredericton as few as three former Chestnut employees have their own thriving canoe-making enterprises using old Chestnut moulds. One of them, Carl Jones, a 26-year-old Chestnut veteran, bought eight of the firm's moulds, paying \$1,000 for just one. Last year Jones, who sells under the name of Cedarwood Canoes, turned out 56 canoes and expects to up with the demand for the craft, which range in price from \$400 (a 4.5-m boat) to \$1,700 (an 8-m boat).

Despite the onslaught on the market of mass-produced competition, today's inheritors of the Chestnut legacy are confident that they can stay afloat by maintaining quality and appealing to the eastern interests of avid canoeists, who seem quite prepared to pay up to \$2,000 for a handcrafted canoe made on a Chestnut mould. As Jamie Thompson, Wabasca's manager and a former Chestnut employee, explains, "These wood-canvas canoes have a reputation for paddling better than anything else."

—DAVID FELDMAN

WALLY CROUTER

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Enjoy the most nutritious breakfast served in town: Charles Dearing, Peter Dickens and David Crisp with news and views. Bill Stephenson with sports and David Toller with his financial report. Henry Sherman spots traffic from his Twin Corvair. Marlene Olsen checks public transportation. Peter Head reports on leisure-time activities in the holiday area. Keeping the ingredients beautifully balanced is Wally's wit, dash and occasional one-liners. Snip, Crackle and Pop!

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CFRB 1010

THE PEOPLE PEOPLE LISTEN TO



Fortifying the ties that bind

By Paul H. Robinson Jr.

Diplomacy among friends should not only follow the same rules as the channels it should also include an open discussion of common concerns between a diplomat and the people of the host country. If this open diplomacy is carried out in a straightforward manner it can usually contribute to public debate. Such an approach is certainly applicable in the United States where the Canadian ambassador and other representatives of the Canadian government have spoken out publicly and have engaged in lobbying on issues important to Canada. It is this more approach that I have sought in Canada on the question of defence.

The relationship between the United States and Canada was well described by John F. Kennedy 30 years ago when he said, "Geography has made us neighbours, common sense has made us partners, necessity has made us allies." There are other important bilateral considerations between our two countries, but, in my view, defence of a nation's sovereignty, the joint defence of the North American continent, and our mutual commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are of overriding importance.

In my speeches across Canada I have been speaking about the Soviets' massive military buildup. Failure to recognize this fact can result in a false sense of well-being that will only tempt a trial of strength by surmountance. In order to prevent this, we must re-establish a credible deterrent. For more than 40 years the Soviet Union has been conducting a consistent policy of expansionism and subjugation in Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa, as well as in Afghanistan and Poland more recently. The Soviet Union has used force or threat of force to bring other nations within the Soviet sphere of influence. The Soviet Union's aim of Cuban and East German warheads in Africa has given rise to considerable alarm in the free nations of the West.

For more than 20 years the Soviet Union has been engaged in an unparalleled military buildup that bears no relationship to its legitimate defence needs. This is necessary to maintain our defence efforts. In describing his plans for the expenditure of \$180 billion during the next five years for a program of strategic arms modernization aimed at ensuring strategic parity with the Soviet Union, President Reagan has just

told, "It's my hope that this program will prevent our adversaries from making the mistakes others have made and simply repeating the past—five decades of underestimating the resolve and the will of the American people to keep their freedom and protect their homeland and their allies."

As the representatives of Canada's best friend, largest trading partner and closest ally, I feel obliged to underscore the vital necessity of maintaining the strength of our common defence in the face of growing danger from the U.S.S.R. It has been agreed that the guidelines for defence appropriations for the 36 NATO nations would be a three-percent real annual increase in their defence budgets. We welcome the Canadian government's decision to meet this NATO commitment. However, we need our NATO allies must do more. Soviet defence expenditures have grown by 12 and 14 per cent of Soviet gross national

I feel obliged to underscore the vital necessity of maintaining the strength of our common defence

product. The Soviet buildup has serious implications for the Western alliance and requires increased attention to our defence capabilities. The United States is spending 5.9 per cent of its GNP in the 1982 defence budget while the average for NATO average has been 3.6 per cent. Canada's contribution has been less than two per cent. These are sobering facts for all of us.

Going further, another way to look at the difference in U.S. and Soviet defence spending is to compare military investment. Military investments measure the cumulative growth in strength and include the capital stock of equipment, bases and weapons designs, for example. These basic elements of military strength last for years and cannot be quickly obtained in an emergency. The Soviet Union's military investments have exceeded those of the United States over more than the U.S.S.R.'s total defence program—by 80 to 90 per cent in the past five years.

It is difficult to make a comprehensive assessment of the worldwide balance between forces. However, the ratios are revealing. In tactical aircraft,

the Soviets outnumber on 2:1—in first submarines, 3:1—in field artillery tanks, missiles, 4:1, and in main battle tanks, 5:1. These ratios would remain relatively the same if other NATO and Warsaw Pact forces were added. Furthermore, Soviet forces have 4.8 million men under arms while we have 2.1 million. It is up to Canadians to both judge the nature of the threat posed by this superpower and armed buildup and decide for themselves what course of action should be taken. The gravity of the world situation today requires our collective and immediate attention to deterrence if we are to avoid an escalating war. Canada can count on us, and I know that we can count on Canada when the chips are down. If we were challenged by our adversaries, we would have to defend ourselves with what we have on hand. There would be no time to build up our forces.

The overall objectives of my country may be characterized as two-track: greater emphasis on our defence capabilities and arms reductions. President Reagan has announced that it is his goal to achieve deterrence and to achieve stability through significant reductions in the most destabilizing nuclear systems—intercontinental ballistic missiles—while maintaining a nuclear capability sufficient to deter conflict, undermine our national security, and meet our commitments to our allies and friends. He has proposed the last year's missile withdrawals be reduced to equal ceilings at least one-third below current levels. Not more than half of the remaining warheads would be held based. This is our objective for the final phase of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks negotiations which began in Geneva on June 29.

Former prime minister Lester B. Pearson once described the nature and uniqueness of Canadian-U.S. relations as two countries that can "judge each other more critically than we judge anyone else because we actually experience more of each other—and we know that our friendship is strong enough to stand the test of criticism." I am convinced that it is more important now than ever for us to make our positions known to each other and deal with our joint problems in the same spirit of understanding and trust that has characterized our relationship for more than 150 years.

Paul H. Robinson Jr. is the U.S. ambassador to Canada.



CANADA

The hard politics of Bennett's hard sell

By Malcolm Gray

Even in British Columbia, with its tradition of laquean labor relations, the developments in a public sector strike last week were swift and dramatic. In a one-day burst of activity, 40,000 government employees voted to reject the province's "final" offer of a 6.0-per-cent wage increase. Then they went back to work, ending a six-day strike. The forces were running unopposed and the liquor stores were open again, but the strike was still on even if the picket lines were down for a few days. As Premier William Bennett and the trade unions themselves are discovering, it is a confrontation of shifting tactics played out on several levels.

At its simplest, the conflict is between an administration during a deficit of \$750 million this year and a public service union unable enough to settle during its last negotiation for a contract (three years ago at eight per cent a year) will follow the relation rate. Now, by an accident of timing, the two opponents are joined in the first test of the federal government's not so voluntary program of wage restraint.

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B.C. employees voting: a confrontation of shifting tactics on several levels

price controls—meant that the union had to find ways of winning public support for a more generous settlement. It got an early boost when the provincial labor relations board ruled that union members could picket B.C. Ferry terminals, shopping services between the mainland and Vancouver Island as the picketing ferry workers respected their picket lines. The union was, the union was clearly filled the pickets, favoring any government move to keep the ferry running.

Bennett himself gave the union its best opportunity to win a tactical victory when he effectively challenged it to give its members a chance to vote on the government's wage offer. "If I ever got a chance to run in a election like that, I would win every seat," grumbled Bennett later, after a union-run referendum showed that 90 per cent of the AGOEU membership supported the position. Bennett had good reason to be angry. Not only is he fighting Ottawa's battles by proxy, but the

federal government's difficulties with its own program make it harder for any government to put restraint. For one thing, it was revealed last week that the So-File guidelines do not apply to certain towns under Ottawa's control—on such favorite sources of revenue as beer, wine, spirits and cigarettes. The prices of these goods will be increased by 15 per cent as Sept. 1. That disclosure was followed by an announcement from Fish and Transport Minister Jean-Luc Poirer that major Canadian air and rail prices and wages would be held to a 5.0-per-cent increase. Then, he was confronted by reports with news that Air Canada and its Rail may be forced to lay off as many as 7,000 employees because their revenues have dropped so sharply. It is a reaction likely to upset unions in British Columbia and elsewhere. Poirer declared, "There's no doubt that to meet those [air and rail] objectives corporations will have to lay off people," adding that such layoffs offer "one way of increasing productivity."

But for Bennett, the week's troubles did not end with that. Public attention has concentrated on the strike by government employees, but it is not the only serious labor dispute in the province. Most of British Columbia's 50,000 members of building trade unions are either locked out or on strike, affecting projects essential to the province's du-

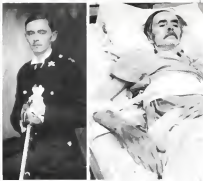
could pass competency tests. "It looked great on paper," he says, "but forcing children to take tests was morally wrong and politically a disaster." His biggest mistake, however, was in calling an election in 1970 right in the middle of the 1969-70 crisis and two years before he legally had to.

For three years Bourassa kept a low profile, studying and lecturing in universities and political science in Brussels, Paris, Washington, southern California and at Yale. In 1979 he began to teach at Laval university in Quebec City and since 1980 has been lecturing on labor relations at the Université de Montréal. Bourassa says that he would have come back from abroad a separatist. "I owed nothing to anyone. Nothing to Trudeau, to Ryan, to Lévesque. I was free intellectually and politically." Instead, he says, "I became more convinced than ever that the PQ had the wrong solution." In 1979 Lévesque invited him to become a member of the cabinet. Bourassa attended the opening of the James Bay hydroelectric power development, which Bourassa had begun when he was premier. To Lévesque's chagrin, Bourassa got the longest standing ovation from workers. When the referendum campaign began, Bourassa made himself available to the Non forces. He debated against Premier Minister Jacques Parizeau and went on TV for a long time against Pierre Bourgeois.

Eventually Ryan had to acknowledge Bourassa's presence. He reluctantly invited Bourassa along as one of his campaign trips. The public response was warm. But afterward, when Bourassa made it clear that he wanted to re-major political, Ryan blacked his name out of the program and the press releases, which he characterized as "a meddling mother-in-law." But last week Ryan said he will stay in the national assembly after resigning the leadership (although he denied Bourassa the same courtesy) because "I will be a help to the new leader." Not all new members agree with that assessment. Some say that they fear Ryan will seek revenge on his opponents under the party, thereby preventing renewed entry.

Bourassa is not looking for cheap revenge. He does, however, seek vindication, which the public, at least, is prepared to give him. The first indication of whether the party will follow the public's wishes will come at a Sept. 17 meeting at which the method and timing of showing up will be decided. Anti-Bourassa forces want to delay the choice by as long as 18 months, hoping his popularity will diminish. But if delegates vote to pick a new leader in the early spring, Bourassa will be well on his way to exhumation.

—ANNE KILBANE in Montreal



Capt. Adrien in 1931, and 1992 in hospital. "This can't be happening in Ayer's"

A fatal Saturday outing

His regular Saturday afternoon trips to The Old General Store were among the few highlights in the tranquil life of 78-year-old Mrs. Adrien. They were a chance to rub elbows with the local residents, who had known her since the 1930s. But on May 29 Adrien's weekly shopping expedition ended in a tragic run-in to hospital, the apparent result of a clash with police. He died 15 days later and, although Ayer's police have privately disclaimed all responsibility for the accident, the tragedy has caused concern among other elderly people in Ayer's, who are worried that impatient police officers might ignore their frailties. Ayer's has gradually swollen to the Ontario Valley town of 30,000, 29 km northwest of the capital, since Adrien's death in mid-July, and last week it was confirmed that investigations by both the Quebec Police Commission (QPC) and the Quebec Police Commission are under way.

That is not surprising because Adrien was a local favorite. He had been a resident of the area for more than 40 years and had actively participated in the town's expansion from a sleepy cottage community to a thriving municipality which still boasts that it is the most bilingual city in Canada. Adrien was

respect and admiration as Ayer's law-and-order mayor when the town still had a touch of the Wild West with non-infrequent shootouts. Adrien had retained the feisty approach from his days as a Toronto Telegram reporter and a deputy director of military intelligence in the Canadian Army during the Second World War. He later became known as the author of adventure novels for boys (*Adventures Withward, Drama of Niagara*) and books on the Royal Family (*The Princess Elizabeth, The House of Windsor*) but recently he had been so plagued by chronic bronchitis that his life had settled into a routine of reading, easy-does-it gardening and weekly outings for groceries.

Late in May Adrien drove the three kilometers from his home to the store. He took little notice of the municipal police officer parked nearby, and there were no other clues that store owner Margaret St-Jacques had been robbed of \$600 just 15 minutes prior to his arrival. When St-Jacques told Adrien that the clerk had given him his weekly order of eggs, he thought it was a joke. She then explained that she could not open the cash, and the confused Adrien offered to give her the exact change. She still refused—and a police officer reportedly told Adrien that he had to leave the store. But, bewildered

and hard of hearing, Adrien became frustrated and shouted that he simply needed his eggs. According to published reports, the constable then grabbed the front and squeezed Adrien's elbow against the door. Adrien resisted, grabbing hold of the doorframe, but the officer gripped the old man's fingers loose, and Adrien fell to the ground outside the store, breaking a leg and suffering a deep gash over one eye. "This can't be happening in Ayer's," the constable kept repeating. And, adding to the trouble, when he refused to get into an ambulance the constable placed him under arrest for obstructing a police officer. Afterward, his wife, Len, summoned to the police station, persuaded him to go to hospital.

Carmen Dr. Gordon Tremblay says Adrien died of natural causes but that injuries he suffered during the scuffle precipitated his death. "If he hadn't gone to hospital because of the fracture," says Tremblay, "he wouldn't have died. It was just too much for him." Adrien's son and daughter demanded a full explanation of the incident from Ayer's police, but, says son Derek, "We were told by the police captain that if my father sustained any injuries, they were his own fault." So far, the three Ayer's police force are maintaining a story about the case, and the constable in question is still on duty. "This is a whitewash," charges the young Adrien, a professor at Ottawa's Carleton University. "The constable threw my father out of the store as if he was throwing a 300-lb drunk from a hotel." While he lay in hospital, the feisty grandfatherly legal proceedings against the city of Ayer's, the police force and the constable involved for the use of excessive force in evicting their father from the store premises. Store daughter Anna, a researcher for CBC TV News, "There's not a doubt in the world that this incident happened in Ayer's."

Robert Debbé of the QPC criminal investigation branch says that a public inquiry will be launched in mid-September as to the precise cause of Adrien's death. But meanwhile the issue remains "the talk of the town," according to Margaret St-Jacques, director of the Ayer's Bulletin. "It has made all the old people in Ayer's worry," she says. Adrien's daughter Rigor Whelan "if this hadn't happened to old man Adrien, he would still be living—they didn't have to see him." Since their father's death, the family has declined since a 1973 Canada-U.S. agreement. But it points out that all goals have been reached—over though \$6 billion has been spent or pledged by both nations for transnational sewage construction. At the same time, the commission expresses concern that the two nations what happens when the 400 channels

—JULIE VAN DYKE in Ottawa

ONTARIO

A strong plea to clean the lakes

The document was bland, short and couched with such environmentalist jargon as "long-term ecosystem perspective." But tucked inside the pages in last week's International Joint Commission (IJC) report on Great Lakes water quality were some harrowing charts, lists and some unapologetic deadlines designed to bring public shame to politicians. The Canadian government is delighted with the commission's stand because it may force Washington to meet 1976 commitments to clean up the lakes. The U.S. government is angry after the three U.S. pol-

are blended together in the lakes, because each chemical is contained in isolation. Since 30 million people drink water from the lakes (one-fifth of the world's freshwater supply), the commission notes that governments must introduce initiatives to halt the "same of dirt."

The IJC's last \$40 million when it makes two demands for politically sensitive information. It asks both governments to determine the proposed reductions in their Great Lakes water quality programs—and then demands an assessment of the potential impacts of those cuts. The report calls on both nations to sign "the letter and the spirit" of the 1978 Canada-U.S. water quality agreement. To add to U.S. discontent, the IJC also asks both governments to provide details on progress made in meeting deadlines to control municipal and industrial pollution. Meanwhile, the IJC urges Ottawa and Washington to provide the commission "with a general statement indicating the level of security and importance that the parties currently assign to the agreement" by Nov. 1.

The IJC's latest deadlines have provided a diplomatic squabble. Canadian officials anxiously point out that Canada has not passed pollution funds and that it must meet its 1976 deadline to early pollution by the target dates. But they add that the United States has already shied some funding and plans additional cuts. However, they are concerned that the Americans will be unable to meet more targets due to "We have heard that the U.S. administration is very unhappy about this. It's business—actually furious," chortles a senior Canadian bureaucrat. "These reports are usually very critical. They can be in the hand of the parties in public and Washington—which is ignoring some obligations—knows it is the target."

Meanwhile, Canadian IJC Chairman Richmond Olson admits that the commission could forfeit their jobs if they become too outspoken. "But the Americans would not let them call the situation as they see it," he says. "Governments have entered into a very solemn international agreement and very little is happening, so we have to put them on the spot. We figured it was time to stop psychotronics around and do it."

—MARY JAMISON in Ottawa



Magnus River protesters "letter and spirit"

ties on the six-member commission were filled with conservative Republicans but year-and-a-half current pro-environmental conservatism attacks of heavy shift. Both governments are now treating the stand 73-year-old agency with renewed respect.

The report declares dramatically that the five lakes are now a "major risk" sitting with at least 400 known chemicals. It notes that the level of phosphorus—which promotes eutrophication and central plankton death—is declining since a 1973 Canada-U.S. agreement. But it points out that all goals have been reached—over though \$6 billion has been spent or pledged by both nations for transnational sewage construction. At the same time, the commission expresses concern that the two nations what happens when the 400 channels



COVER

Lebanon: flames and the future

By Linda Diebel

For the shell-shocked survivors of West Beirut, there was relief at last. Shortly before sundown on Thursday, Aug. 13, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin ordered an end to that day's 11-hour aerial bombardment and, with it, the slow extermination of a city once known as the Paris of the Orient. The Israeli cabinet's decision to cease the daily barrage of bombs came after a dramatic series of transatlantic messages and phone calls, involving statesmen in four countries, which may have ultimately closed this most recent chapter in Lebanon's fragmented and bloodied history.

If the ceasefire holds, it will at least remove the danger of hand-to-hand combat between Israeli and Palestinian forces along the so-called Green Line, which divides Christian East Beirut from the 400,000 people still living precariously in the city's Moslem sector.

Last week's air attack—the worst sustained air raids since the June 6 invasion of Lebanon—began at dawn, with waves of Phantom, F-16 and Skyhawk warplanes swooping low over the city. In the presidential palace in suburban Baabda, U.S. special envoy

Philip Habib was still straining to negotiate a plan for the withdrawal of an estimated 7,500 trapped Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas. But the official Lebanese negotiator, Prime Minister Shafik al-Wazzan, considered the attack "clear proof that Israel is determined to destroy the Lebanese capital anyway."

The prime minister then suspended negotiations while "these thousands of tonnes of explosives are wreaking mass destruction on any city, any capital." The Lebanese refusal to continue talking sparked the most critical diplomatic flurry in the 10-month administration

of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Alarmed by Habib's claim that the peace talks—which had proceeded with some notable success throughout a week of continuous Israeli air strikes—were faltering, Reagan exploded the first of six messages to Begin in which, White House officials said, he warned that Israeli aggression must stop or Habib would be recalled and relations between the two countries irrevocably breached. It was a watershed in his dealings with the single-minded Begin. Reagan had generally avoided public criticism of the Israelis, preferring instead to try to coax flexibility with repeated assurances of support. The U.S. administration was worried that stronger action, such as military or economic sanctions, would provoke Israel into a final assault on the devastated city. But when Reagan's personal plan for a ceasefire was foiled for a second time, Washington's patience ran out.

Reagan tried to bolster his message by telephone but he could not reach the Israeli prime minister, who was at a late afternoon meeting in the Knesset. While he cooled his heels in the Oval Office, the white phone on his desk rang. On the line from Riyadh was King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. He told the president flatly that the Israelis were

wiping out West Beirut with U.S. hardware and Reagan must see that it stopped.

When Reagan finally contacted Begin, he was fuming. He told the Israeli prime minister that he was "shocked" by Israel's latest onslaught and charged that the attacks had caused "needless destruction and bloodshed." Before the call, Reagan had learned that an Israeli ceasefire order had been issued and, according to deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes, warned Begin, "It must hold." Twenty minutes later, Begin called back to assure Reagan that the ceasefire was in effect. After a brief chat, Reagan signed off with, "Shalom, Menachem."

In Jerusalem Begin had to wrestle with a tempest of his own. Stung by Reagan's acid message, he had convened a cabinet meeting in which Defense Minister Ariel Sharon—the architect of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon—wanted cabinet approval for further advances. However, Sharon's men were already on the move that day. And his cabinet colleagues, some of whom said they had learned of the latest offensive only from news reports, were furious at the unilateral nature of the action.

A cabinet decision to continue air attacks only if they proved "essential"—and then only with the specific approval of Begin and his ministers—was Sharon's first setback. He defended his position heatedly and, according to Israeli officials, told Begin it was a mistake to bow to U.S. pressure. "What did I ever owe to American pressure?" Begin snapped. As tempers rose, and, with them, Sharon's insistence to continue what Israelis call "Israel's War" (after the defense minister's nickname), Begin yelled, "Let's put things clear who runs the affairs of state." Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Mordechai told Sharon he was "not only destroying Beirut but its image along with it."

For Begin the Beirut attack on Sharon marked a pronounced change from previous policies. A week earlier, the day after Israel's armored push into West Beirut at three points, similar complaints were raised in cabinet. Begin took the inquiries as a personal insult and strenuously justified the use of military attacks. He said that the decision had been made by Sharon and himself at a private meeting. "Even [founding prime minister] David Ben-Gurion had to make decisions of the same nature on his own," he declared.

Before the political maneuvering, brought about the ceasefire—and a resumption in Habib's negotiations—police reported 138 people dead, 600 injured and dozens feared burned in the rubble of the latest onslaught. The killing continued every day last week.



Israelis pound Beirut; Reagan phoning Begin: a watershed



Relief work in the ruins: a call at hand

the tally of dead and injured civilians is rising slowly upward.

For the people of West Beirut, the ceasefire—however welcome—came far too late. For them it has become impossible to distinguish the attempt to finish off the Palestinians from the attempt to appease a brutal attempt to liquidate the civilian population. Their confusion is easy to understand. The city streets of cordite, unburied dead and disease. The continuing blockade of food, power, water and medical supplies, in defiance of a United Nations Security Council

ban on a "honorable withdrawal."

Another point of contention was a UN demand for a United Nations observer force to monitor the execution, a request opposed by Israel (But the Israelis have acceded to Arafat's wish to be the last guerrilla to leave West Beirut.) An additional sensitive area—although not a smoking black to negotiators—is the Israeli aversion to French troops, whom they fear may sympathize with the PLO (page 18).

For its part, Egypt announced probably what the PLO claimed all Arab states had told the U.S. negotiating team in private: that acceptance of the

revived the question once and for all. Still, they are unlikely to agree to a court of action. Such moves as Lebanon and Algeria will seek to limit debate to methods of punishing Israel. The doves, led by Israeli Arabists, which has formulated an eight-point peace plan to replace the Camp David process—will want a recognition of Israel in return for talks about a Palestinian homeland. That kind of capability to deal with the issue, whether militarily or politically, may provide the seed of future violence. The Arab peoples, writes the London Observer's spokesman on the Arab world, "French doves have been exposed and shamed by their powerlessness to stem the Israeli assault on Lebanon."

Previously moving toward a Middle East confederation, they "will now question whether peaceful coexistence is possible." It may take months, he says, before the "full impact of the Beirut campaign on the Arab world is seen, but that in due season there will be a reaction, very probably violent, in its full force."

The Arab dilemma is added to the partition of Palestine and the creation of Israel in 1948. Finding a solution to the problem was complicated by the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the Six-Day War of 1967. The Camp David accords promised "autonomy" in the Palestinian area, but Begin and Sharon now seem more interested in annexation.

Israeli leaders have made no secret of their desire to annex Israeli territory over the occupied Arab territories, leaving the Palestinians to settle elsewhere. Begin's suggestion for a confederation of Jordan and Israel, say Arab critics, is merely annexation in another form, or a variant of Sharon's plan to establish a Palestinian state in Jerusalem by co-opting King Hussein. One senior Jordanian official said in Amman, that there are fears that Israel's invasion of Lebanon was designed "just to divert attention from the eyes of the issue—the de facto annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

Certainly, under Sharon's agenda, Israel has been steadily increasing the number of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. They are no longer afraid of the international community. The PLO is not a threat to Israel's security, but it is a threat to the Jewish state's existence. The PLO is not a threat to Israel's security, but it is a threat to the Jewish state's existence.

Israel's bold blueprint for peace

The departure of the PLO from Beirut will focus world attention on the larger problem: the future of Lebanon and finding a permanent home for the Palestinians. The Israeli news media and other questions was given to *Blackline's* correspondent Eric Silver last week by David Kinzler, director-general of the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem. His report:

Blackline: After the PLO fighters left Beirut, what options will there be for these families and for the Palestinians in the refugee camps there?

Kinzler: Israel is offering no alternatives. This is purely a Lebanese option. The families are free to depart with the terrorists. Those who stay in Lebanon will no longer have any special status; they will live in Lebanon subject to Lebanese law. The refugees represent a major international problem. On the one hand you have Arab countries that are among the richest in the world, on the other you have these people living in squalor and poverty. We have to come together, perhaps with international help, and find a more permanent solution for these people, preferably to settle them outside Lebanon, for example in Jordan, which is not a foreign country for them.

Blackline: What about those who lived in camps that have been destroyed in Lebanon?

Kinzler: It's up to the Lebanese to decide. We have been informed by the Lebanese authorities that they would not like to have them in the same places as before. The aim of our operation was to prevent Lebanon from becoming once again a base for aggression against Israel. Therefore we would not like the same conditions to repeat themselves.

Blackline: What will happen to the 7,000 Palestinian prisoners held by Israel and the Palestinian fighters in southern Lebanon and the Druse Valley?

Kinzler: This will be a subject for negotiation in the next phase, which will deal with the withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign elements. We want to repatriate them as quickly as possible. The question will be which Arab country will accept them.

Blackline: What leverage does Israel have with the Syrians to produce an early agreement?

Kinzler: We have our lever, which I think will bring about a speedy solution. That is that we are in Lebanon and the Arab world wants to get out as quickly as possible. We will get out as soon as the Syrians agree. The Syrians badly need the billions of dollars they get from Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf states. They want to break out

of the isolation they have suffered in the Arab world. So they will not want to be blamed for a prolonged Israeli occupation.

Blackline: The war has put severe strains on Israel's relations with Egypt. In particular, the Palestinian autonomy talks have been delayed. Can you see an early resumption?

Kinzler: Once the Beirut question has been settled, we believe there will be a greater impetus as the part of all con-

tinues and Gass. They are no longer afraid of the PLO.

Blackline: Is there room at the end of the five-year transitional period, envisaged in the autonomy scheme, for a Palestinian homeland?

Kinzler: In the Camp David agreement the whole question of the future of these territories is open to negotiation. The Palestinians can put forward any proposal, and we can put forward any proposal. Basically my feeling is that there is no room for another Palestinian state. It would not work and it would be a danger for us.

Blackline: What is the alternative?

Kinzler: The prime minister has made a proposal that I believe will have to be examined very fully: a confederation between Jordan and Israel within which the Palestinians would be given full expression.

Blackline: Let's come back to Lebanon. How is Israel going to make sure that Syrian forces do not slip back?

Kinzler: We want to have security arrangements that will make certain that Lebanon will remain free of Palestinian terrorists. This will be done in a number of ways—through agreements between the Lebanese government and ourselves, through agreements with international guarantees, possibly even through some tacit agreement between us and some Arab countries.

Blackline: You talk of the Lebanese government. But Israel is known to have given help to the Phalangists and to Maj. Saad Haddad's militia. What is the future of relations with those private armies?

Kinzler: Maj. Haddad is a Lebanese private army that fought for his country. He's a good friend of ours. We would not allow him to be sacrificed. Apart from that, the Lebanese government will have to decide what sort of administrative role it will play in the south. We would welcome a situation in which Maj. Haddad would play a role, but it's up to the Lebanese government.

Blackline: And the Phalangists?

Kinzler: The Phalangists are today the largest organized Lebanese party. They are not a militia, they are not a radical or rebel force. They are an organized group within Lebanese political life. We hope to reach some kind of peaceful relations with the Lebanese republic. If the Phalangists, as part of that republic, can help to achieve those relations, we shall welcome it.

Blackline: But do you see them as an instrument for Israel?

Kinzler: The "new order" in Lebanon is a special relationship with the Phalangists or any other Lebanese group. We want peace with the Lebanese republic.



French UN peacekeeping forces: Israel was wary of a PLO smokes screen

guerrillas has to be linked to a new effort to resolve the future status of the Palestinians and that anyone should not be considered permanent. It is clear, though, that so Arab states really wish the Palestinians, in part for economic reasons, but also because the PLO has revealed havoc wherever it has been located. Not only that, but the presence of the PLO automatically makes the host country a target for the Israeli—particularly in the case of Syria and Jordan. At week's end there were new attempts to arrange an Arab summit, but they were not successful.



Kinzler is a return to autonomy possible?

came to find a constructive solution to the Palestinian question within the Camp David process. We have reason to believe that the United States will give active and strong encouragement for the resumption of the autonomy talks.

Blackline: Is there anything Israel can do to persuade Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza to co-operate in the autonomy plan?

Kinzler: These Palestinians refused to co-operate mainly because they were afraid of the PLO. The new order has drastically weakened. We can already feel echoes of a new settlement beginning to grow among the Arabs of Judea,

Beak And while Begin's "moderationism" might have superseded Sharon's characteristically direct plan of action, any reprieve may be temporary. As Foreign Minister Yitzhak Mordechai put it in the authoritative U.S. magazine *Foreign Affairs*: "Israel has made it clear to the United States and since that it has a claim to sovereignty over Judea, Samaria [the West Bank] and Gaza. In order to keep a clear eye, however, Israel has deliberately refrained from exercising its rights under this claim." One solution that is clearly not acceptable to Israel, however, is the establishment of a Palestinian state (page 77).

In southern Lebanon, meanwhile, the Israeli army is digging in for a rainy winter. A full-scale military government is in operation, making out the detailed remains of the Lebanese administration and coining the original welcome of residents, who were happy to see the PLO evicted. "I think they intend to stay forever," says Habib Khalifeh, mayor of Gushyeh, a town just south of Sidon. "I hate the PLO...but now the Israelis start to let the sun in."

Another Moslem fear is that Israel intends to expand the power of its Lebanese Christian allies in the south (page 30). Under Israeli guns, Bashir Gemayel's Maronite Phalange party has spread offices there, and armed Maronite militiamen from East Beirut now stand alongside Israeli soldiers at checkpoints near Sidon. As the Phalange pushes south, Israel's strong ally, Christian Mar. Sa'el Haddad, is extending his territory to the north.

Israeli leaders affirm that their troops will leave Lebanon when other foreign forces, notably the Syrians, withdraw. Still, Lebanese Moslems fear that their interests may be sacrificed to Israeli's need for a pliant southern neighbor. One candidate for the presidency might be Gemayel, although he is at loggerheads with the Israelis over their willingness to allow Palestinian refugees who are not members of the PLO to remain in Lebanon. Haddad would likely be more accommodating.

But his scheme of operations is still south of Beirut. Elections to choose a successor to Lebanese President Elias Harek, who has indicated that he will not run again past the end of his term on Sept. 22, are scheduled to take place in mid-October. It will be the first time that all of Israel's guns—just as the last election was held under the cover of Syrian guns. Once again, a foreign power would oversee the future of the long fought for strip of the Middle East.

With Gilbert Loontjens in Washington, Steve Silver in Jerusalem and Robin Wright in Beirut.

Peace approaches—and the terror spreads

By Marcel McDonald

The grenade came first, lobbed through the delirious window streaked with beams of sun and etched gellic fire. It exploded with a surreal pop, as if meant as a cue. Within seconds two well-dressed men had tumbled to the yellow tiled driveway of G. Gershon's, an expensive fire with submachine-guns that transformed the most celebrated Jewish restaurant in Paris into a charnel house of bloodied corpses and maimed survivors. Seeking out the remains of the massacre, the killers looted up the Rue des Rois, the narrow cobblestoned main artery of the ancient Jewish quarter, spraying bullets at stunned witnesses on the pavement and reloading with gleeful deliberation. In all, they left six dead—including two American tourists—and 22 injured.

A week later their discarded cartridges are the only clue to the recent anti-Semitic attack in France's political history. But the echoes of their shots, as intended, have spread far beyond the bloodstained street of Roubaies. In the satiny that followed, it soon became clear that the target of France's latest terrorist strike was not only the country's 700,000 Jews but the solidity of President Francois Mitterrand's year-old Socialist government and his contentious attempts to walk a delicate line between left and right.

On a tidal wave of emotion, pockets of enraged Paris Jews greeted Mitterrand's hurried arrival at a neighborhood synagogue after the attack with cries both of "salvation" and "exemption."

The reference was to his condemnation of Israel's bombardment of West Beirut. Others, including more militant members of Betar, the youth wing of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud party, marched along the Champs Elysees to protest the French media's coverage of the Lebanese war.

From Jerusalem Begin's father fanned the flames of racial discord flaring the evening implicitly as statements by Mitterrand and the French press are threatened to set on fire. "We are going to defend our defense league if the government

did not put an end to "neo-Nazi" outbreaks.

Begin's threats were quickly and vaguely dismissed by French Jewish leaders, from Grand Rabbi René Siegel to Henri Hagelman, president of a pro-Betar group called Jewish Renewal. But the Israeli prime minister merely stepped up the pressure. With careful timing the Israeli daily *Yedioth Ahava* published an obviously planted



the right to say to our friends the French: 'Sit home, don't come to Beirut.' Mitterrand's steady refusal to reply to the provocations, but the story was bitter. Last February he became the first French president to dare to visit Israel, and he campaigned as a pro-Israel platform for the presidency.

The strained relations between Jerusalem and the only Western European capital it had been able to count on as a friend could only have delighted the man who police now believe authored the attack: a shadowy hard-line Palestinian terrorist code-named Abu Nidal. Following the trail of the discarded cartridges littering the Rue des Rois, investigators found the same rare make



Paris victim's blood and anguish, restaurant after attack: a new killing ground

of Polish vz-62 submachine-gun had been used last summer in an attack on a Vietnamese synagogue, which left two dead and 20 wounded. Such a weapon was also used in the June 1982 shooting of the Israeli ambassador in London, Shlomo Argov. Nidal's followers admitted responsibility for both attacks.

Under his real name, Sabat al-Banai, Abu Nidal was one of the founders of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He had been in the PLO's alleged "capitalist" to

lured in the United Nations in the years since—first under Arafat, then Syrian protection—his terrorist band has murdered PLO representatives in Paris, London and Brussels, as well as Jews. The attacks have scarred just as efforts at peace were beginning or as the PLO was preparing to make some point to Israel. Lamented Jean Daniel, editor of the French weekly *Nouvel Observateur*: "An every peace approach, it is accompanied by atrocious New Year's Eve of Middle East peace has inflicted this tragedy on my fellow Jews."

As the week wore on, however, more explosions left Paris shuddering and tore by political subjugation. One found outside an Israeli fruit-importing business scri-



led by Mayor Jacques Chirac, who dubbed Paris "the new hunting ground of international terrorism," the opportunity for stiff new Israeli measures. Certainly the statistics are alarming. In the 15 months since the Saboteur took power, 20 people have been killed and 140 wounded in terrorist attacks, including last spring's devastating attack on the French Jewish newspaper, believed to be the last work of Chirac, the case of the late legend. The increasing frequency of the assaults—seven came in a recent 18-day period—has pointed up the awful instability of the police to deal with a phenomenon that has spread to some of neighboring Italy and Germany.

France has no single anti-terrorist squad. The four agencies charged with keeping an eye on subversion are rarely in contact. No computerized central file on terrorists exists. As a result, police made a pilgrimage to Vienna last week to track down the weapons used in the Rue des Rois. There they learned that the Austrians had noted a recent movement toward Paris by international terrorists.

The controversy also opened wounds within the Socialist government itself. Interior Minister Gaston Defferre proclaimed that the government would have to redefine its policy of offering political asylum to foreigners. But he was contradicted by Justice Minister Robert Badinter, himself a Jew, who warned against "the temptation of trying to preserve liberty with liberty-killing methods." However, tensions boiled most violently among the Jewish community, whose members gathered before the eternal flame in the tomb of the Unknown Jewish Martyr to mark the latest victims. As Grand Rabbi Ben-Zion Gluck, president of the Jewish community, said in front of the memorial inscribed with the names of the Rue des Rois death camps, "possible victims outside heeded down his prayer of Mitterrand as a 'Jewish friend of Israel and French Jew.'"

In the ensuing hostilities lay the bitter reminders of France's uneasy relationship with its Jewish population. The disturbing question increasingly posed last week in the Paris press was: In France an anti-Semitic country? Only last month Rabbi Michael Wilf, whose Liberal synagogue was bombed nearly two years ago on Rue Copernic, told Mitterrand that, since Rabbi's invasion of Lebanon, he had felt the presence of a "Jewish danger." But he also described the destruction of support after the bombing of his synagogue, he said. "I was deeply touched. But I remained realistic. I knew that many would not be at our side under different circumstances." Last week the circumstances were different. "I am not a Jew," he said, "but I am a Frenchman. I am a Frenchman who has already suffered many times."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MICHAEL GOODMAN



A priest surveys his ruined college during the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war; at least 400,000 have fled his country

A millennium of destructive invasion

This land's tramp of foreign conquerors is a chillingly familiar scene in the tiny state of Lebanon. The Lebanese, especially Lebanese Christians, have always viewed the invaders as an unrelenting challenge to survival—but a challenge to be met. Geared on the rounded back of Mount Lebanon and blessed with abundant water, the region of Lebanon has been a sanctuary for the victorious Mosaic Christian sect. In the seventh century the followers of the one-eyed, fifth-century Syrian monk named Maron retreated there to escape the armies of Islam, ones engulfing the Middle East. The sect survived into the 19th century, frisky enough to persuade the ruling Ottoman Turks to grant their herds the status of an autonomous province with a Christian governor.

The birth of modern Lebanon took place during one of the last full flowering of imperialism, as the Allied powers scoured out the leavings of the despotic Ottoman Empire following the First World War. Moving quickly to snuff out militarily Arab plans for an huge independent Arab state including Syria and Palestine, French troops drove on Damascus in 1920, to initiate a 33-year mandate.

To protect the Maronite Catholic enclave they carved the State of Greater Lebanon out of Syria. The new entity consisted of the old Ottoman mountain province with the addition of the sandy Syrian coastal cities of Beirut, Sidon and Tripoli, as well as the Surit and Tyre and a large piece of the fertile Bekaa Valley. To ensure permanent Christian hegemony, the French and Maronite majority developed the 1926 National Covenant, which parcelled out

Lebanese political power along religious lines. In subsequent constitution amendments, a permanent ratio of six Christians to five Muslim members in the Lebanese parliament was established, based on a 1932 national census.

Full independence from France did not come until 1943. But from 1926 to the earthquake 1975-76 Lebanese civil war, the National Covenant stumbled occasionally, particularly when 10,000 U.S. troops were called in by the Christians in 1958 to put down a putative Muslim coup, but generally held. The

To ensure Christian hegemony, Lebanese political power was parcelled out along religious lines

result was a remarkably prosperous and cosmopolitan enclave based largely on commerce and oligarchies. Still, it managed to approach its boast of being the Switzerland of the Middle East. The dream dissolved in 1976—a vortex of Muslim aspirations. Despite the fact that the Maronite Christian leadership had judiciously conspired to conduct a census since 1923, by the mid-1970s the number of Muslims had clearly outstripped the Christian population among the 2.5 million Lebanese. But the covenant deemed the Muslim majority to possess no opposition at parliament. The crescent converted into warfare. Meanwhile, the Palestine Liberation Organization, which had developed a virtual state within a state in southern

Lebanon following its ouster from Jordan in 1970, was drawn into increasingly vicious sectarian fighting on the side of the Muslim leftists. Then, in an unlikely development, Syria, worried that the PLO might overrun the Christian north, moved 20,000 troops into Lebanon in support of the right-wing Maronite and Phalangist armies, effectively ending the worst of the fighting.

The aftermath for Lebanon was apocalyptic. At least 400,000 Lebanese fled the country between 1975 and 1980. As the government and public order collapsed, the country's oligarchies and 17 official religious sects spawned no fewer than 14 major political parties, each with its own private army. And when Israeli tanks roared into Palestinian positions in June, Lebanon's war gains added to the chaos, with leftist Sunni Muslim forces allying themselves brashly with the rich, and both Phalangists and Shi'ite Muslims speedily fighting beside the Israelis.

In their corner—and worst-case, the Lebanese people have been nothing if not resourceful. Even in the country still fractured, dealing ever-handedly but apparently with both Christians and Muslims. Goods are off-loaded from ships onto new, privately built, jetties away from the fighting and the primary cash crop—hashish from the Bekaa Valley. Nevertheless, despite the nation's resilience, the results in the Lebanese social contract are deep and severe. If Israeli troops are committed to staying in Lebanon, until stability returns to that war-torn country, their occupation may be alarmingly long.

—THOMAS HOPKINS, with John Cohen in Toronto.

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WORLD

Talking tough to party infidels

By Jane O'Hara

When Ronald Reagan cancelled his California vacation and instead set out to solicit congressional support for his \$90-billion tax bill, he used the classic presidential method of friendly persuasion. As were spun more of the Republican legislators were called in to the White House last week, they were treated to a gentle howl that stressed the importance of the bill's passage to the nation's economic recovery.

But by the end of the week, Reagan's low-key lobbying had taken a swarthy turn. As aides pressed home the consequences of a defeat, the White House turned to "playing hardball" to bring stalled Republicans on side. And Richard Reed, deputy director of the Republican National Committee. "The president had made his decision. You're either on the team or out of the team."

White House officials say that Republicans' faces of the bill will find themselves isolated from the party in the upcoming No-

vember elections. Already, Vice-President George Bush and cabinet officers have been told not to campaign for re-eligible congressmen. Another pressure tactic that was dismissed—withdrawal of the Republican National Committee's

Reagan with former tax-bill rebel Nofziger (above); Congressman Kemp, cutting a wide swath through GOP loyalty



\$67,000-per-candidate financial aid—has been held back for the time being. But a mail, radio and TV blitz is planned for home districts of non-supportive members of Congress. In past showdowns, such as last year's hard-fought budget vote, the president has shied away from punitive tactics. But his advisers believe that it is time for the stark "Politics is politics," said Reed. "Anybody who doesn't understand that shouldn't be playing the game."

However, even as push came to shove in Capitol Hill, there were wide concerns that Reagan's strong-arm tactics might backfire. Although the tax bill is considered the key to controlling the soaring U.S. deficit—more than \$200 billion over the next three years—it points up the monumental slip-slip in Reagan's monthly savings, which last year saw the largest tax cut in U.S. history enacted: \$790 billion over five years. In other words, Reaganomics is not working. Perhaps more important, the conservative bill has split the GOP and cut a wide swath through party loyalty as

the Republicans face the voters in the long, grueling run-up to the November elections.

Despite that, Reagan's arm-twisting has already borne fruit in one important respect. Early last week, Senator White House aide Jack Nofziger publicly repented for joining the conservative revolt against the bill. Nofziger, now a private Washington consultant, had previously signed a statement by a Republican supply aide, New York Representative Jack Kemp, warning "our best efforts to reduce spending and oppose the tax bill."

After a short meeting with Reagan, however, Nofziger acted as though he had just been knocked off his horse on the road to Damascus. Citing his previous opposition to the bill "pure stupidity," Nofziger agreed to fight alongside the administration. He also leaked out at the intramural Kemp, the former Buffalo Bills quarterback who at the glimmer of the new right and who has been accused of subverting the president's program in order to advance his own 1984 presidential aspirations. Said Nofziger: "He is hating both the Republican party and his own political future."

Just a year ago Kemp was the darling boy of Reaganomics—author of last year's tax-cut proposal. But lately he has led the highly visible charge against the tax increases bill. His followers are the supply-side tax cutters and the conservative spending cutters, who feel betrayed by Reagan. They see the bill as the beginning of a gradual departure from Reagan's original economic principles.

For the president, however, the problem has become more political than ideological. Faced with the huge deficit, he believes that he has to push through the tax increases in order to win support from both houses of Congress for other aspects of his program, including spending cuts. In the next three years the White House wants to show a quarter of a trillion dollars from the deficit. This includes \$10 billion in new tax reductions, cutting \$120 billion in spending, and picking up another \$90 billion for projected social security increases.

That Reagan was playing for high stakes was underlined at week's end when the White House announced a nationwide TV appeal to voters over Republican rebels' heads. The fact is that if Reagan succeeds in quelling their an-awelcome revolt, it will mean a victory of political pragmatism over hard-line economic conservatism. But should the tax increases fail to do Reagan out of the deficit hole he is in, it will mean more than the death of Reaganomics. It could be a potent factor in the political burial of the man himself. ☐



A London checks the pound's decline in London: industrial performance is flagging

BRITAIN

A black mark for monetarism

Industrialist David Probert gloomily surveyed the suburbs of Birmingham, now known as the engineering workshop of the world, from his spacious office. Probert's electronics and outside-promoting firm has halved its work force during the past two years in an all too familiar pattern in the industrial Midlands, where 600,000 jobs have disappeared in the same period. "Our customers are disappointing," he said. "There is no way the manufacturing industry will ever come back here."

The pessimism expressed by Probert is widespread in Britain, and the depressed economy received a series of jolts last week. First the pound slumped to its lowest level against the U.S. dollar in 5½ years. Then came news that industrial production in June had fallen by 1½ per cent compared with May. The fall fueled strong rumors that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government will have to pull a budget in a bid to breathe new life into industry's flagging performance. It also provided an welcome confirmation of a bleak report this month by the prestigious Confederation of British Industry (CBI).

Britain's largest industrial association directly challenged the Thatcher government's relentless insistence that recovery is imminent. Pointing a stinging picture of decline, the CBI survey of 1,553 companies revealed evidence of closed factories, collapsing investor confidence and machinery lying idle while shops stockpile more than three-quarters of Britain's 50,000 manufac-

turers have less than four months' work on their order books, the report said. Shrinkage demand was reported in 33 of the 44 industrial sectors surveyed.

CBI Executive-General Sir Torrence Beckett, for one, declared that British industry is in danger of "sliding to death." In a personal plea to Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe, Beckett called for more public spending, lower interest rates and tax cuts for industry. The profit margins of British businesses, he added, are now 50 per cent lower than during the Great Depression.

Reagan's reaction to the CBI's attempt to soften the hard edge of monetarism was typically blunt. Said the minister, who explicitly insists that progress can only be made by squeezing industries out of the system. "They should not allow things to feed on each other. Privately, government ministers are furious with Beckett, who 20 months ago threatened a "bare knuckle" fight with the Conservatives over economic policy. And their anger was fuelled last week when it was learned that Beckett had agreed to meet with the opposition Labour Party for "an exchange of views." The CBI leader was quick to deny that the organization is aligning itself with Labour, however.

The CBI's report did not go unchallenged. The increasingly pro-Thatcher Industrial Directors released a battery of data supplied by friendly Treasury officials, demonstrating that the CBI's deflation package would only reduce unemployment (currently at 3.2 million)



Now, typically blunt



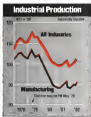
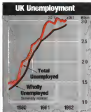
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by 90,000 at the short term, while fueling interest and inflation rates. But some form of refutation is clearly planned for the fall, if only for political reasons. The latest Market and Opinion Research International poll shows the Tories three points down, with 44 per cent of the vote to Labour's 51 per cent, the first decline in Conservative fortunes since the Falklands conflict. Not only that, but there are indications the Thatcher's economic policies are losing their charms for the skilled working class, notes the Tories' closest ally to lose.

Still, even if a recovery does take place soon, economic analysts warn that the "leaner, fitter" companies beloved of Thatcherite violence may not be able to cope. The auto parts industry, for one, has already written in a panic where it seems that were once 90-per-cent British-made are now being sought abroad. As one industrialist told the Financial Times, "Asking a company how its suppliers and subcontractors will operate is an option in risk taking a growing man about the state of his treasury." —CLARA RICHMOND in London



Spadolini (left), Pertini, Craxi: what the Socialists want in the prime minister's office

ITALY

A new fix for an old problem

A quiet night in Rome. It is a time when the last drives around everyone to the music and just about every politician and business, politician, businessman, dry cleaner and the Italian parliament—to close their doors temporarily. But this August the political climate is steaming just as much as the asphalt. With almost as warning, the cabinet's seven Socialist members walked out, forcing the resignation of Giovanni Spadolini's 53-month-old government.

President Sandro Pertini, 85, to avoid calling an election 28 months early, broke an ancient tradition to give Spadolini another chance to patch together a new cabinet. At first, the task seemed hopeless. Forming any new version of Spadolini's previous lineup "would be a new soap," the Socialists also vowed to torpedo any attempt to form a smaller government without them. But at week's end, the Christian Democrats' determination to avoid an election softened the Socialists' resolve. For his part, Spadolini is clearly hoping that a 10-point program of constitutional reform he has pushed to meet Socialist criticisms will entice them back into the fold.

The immediate pretext for the Socialist pullout was the unexpected defeat in the Chamber of Deputies of a bill that had sponsored to prevent tax evasion. The measure was apparently defeated by 80 rebel Christian Democrat backbenchers or "rogues." Afterwards, Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi immediately charged that the five-party coalition—in the process of finalizing a broad-ranging austerity package—was not living up to its promises of "economic severity with justice." Parliamentary assembly and Craxi, he said, had made the country "unmanageable."

But, in fact, the ambitious social democ-

ocrat had long been looking for an opportunity to flex his party's muscle and, if possible, to enlarge it. Ever since June, 1963, when a mammoth Mammone landslide forced the Christian Democrats to temporarily give up the premiership, the Socialists and their still dominant conservative opponents have battled constantly. As a result, much of Spadolini's time in office was spent patching up quarrels between the two groups, primarily over economic policy.

For their part, the Socialists wield considerable power in Italy. Because of the tacit ban on government participation by the powerful Communists, they hold the political balance, and a majority government cannot be formed without them. But what the Socialists really want is the office of prime minister—and to get it they risked a snap election.

Italy's strictly proportional voting system means that the Socialists, who won 38 per cent in the 1979 national election, have no chance of emulating the sweeping victories of their French or Greek cousins. But they have been encouraged by a series of gains in recent by-elections, which has convinced them that they could increase their share of the vote to 35 or 36 per cent with a corresponding fall in the votes of their chief rivals. Fear of such a swing is leading the other parties to everything possible to patch up the crisis without recourse to the polls.

But big business does not necessarily share that view. Bank Pact Chairman Gianni Agnelli and Olivetti chief Carlo De Benedetti feverishly demand before the scheduled date a vote would clear the air, they say, and maybe give a new government a chance to ease the country's pressing economic and financial problems. With such allies the Socialists, not Spadolini, may yet get their way.

—SAM GILBERT in Rome

THE UNITED STATES

Haig's calculated climb

Almost two months ago Alexander Haig assigned as U.S. secretary of state, leaving a backwash of unanswered questions. Last week he had the chance to learn of some of the secrets enclosing the state department's complex at Foggy Bottom when, in his first public appearance since appointed, he addressed a San Francisco meeting of the American Bar Association. But, in vintage Haig style, he remained as light-tipped as ever about the inner workings of the administration. The secretary pocketed a handsome \$10,000 for 34 minutes of quips and platitudes but he gave no hint of the candor his audience sought. The secret of his success, Haig has never been loved for his candor. And that elusiveness is the key to Haig's success, according to U.S. author Roger Morris.

Morris has easily traced the veiled and muted career of the ex-secretary of state in his newly published book *Haig: The General's Progress*. A member of the National Security Council in the Johnson and Nixon administrations, the author has left no stone unturned in Haig's rise and fall in an attempt to show that he skillfully manipulated both the men and machinery of power.

Morris does not stop there. He charts in fascinating detail Haig's emergence, virtually unattached, from the political appendix of Vietnam and Watergate—at times as a second-hand witness, an active agent or a conspiratorial Hoofbeats, who, Morris claims, managed to flip the odds of success.

After beginning his military career with a recruiting station at West Point, says Morris, Haig sailed into the White House on wings of raw ambition, shameless self-promotion and political patronage. In 1963 Haig got his first real vice of the drink and grab of Washington bureaucracy when he was plucked from the Pentagon to join the Army Secretary's Office. There, as a courier to the White House, he was privy to information about secret CIA raids and sabotage against Cuba and Chile. Like a lethal cold virus, he learned to turn a blind eye, a quality that prepared him for his next posting at the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It was there, says Morris, while both the public and Congress were obsessed about the U.S. military buildup in Vietnam, that Haig watched "as [he] relatively few others the far from desirable full-scale war in Southeast Asia."

Contrary to a widely held view, Morris charges, Haig was anything but a passive observer in the final days of the crumbling Nixon administration.

Brought into the inner circle by his patron, Henry Kissinger (then secretary of state), Haig rose to be Nixon's trusted lieutenant by playing on both men's sense of isolation and paranoia. While Kissinger courted publicity, Haig worked self-effacement in the background but was nonetheless one of a select circle who really ran the White House from 1970-74. During that time,

according to Morris, Haig was a party to the secret bombing of Cambodia and was a liaison with the Watergate plumbers. He also played an active part in the events that led eventually to the ouster of Chile's president, Salvador Allende.

Through it all Haig managed to avoid the spotlight by standing firmly in Kissinger's long shadow. Still Haig, explaining his blandness in position in the White House, "I never viewed myself as anything but an extension of Mr. Kissinger."

When H.R. Haldeman resigned after

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Addressing the AEM, a final defeat?

he was the subject of damning testimony during the Senate Watergate Committee hearings, Hag rose to fill the position of Nixon's chief of staff. Later, Merrin reveals, when Kissinger threatened to resign over the appointment, Nixon's secretary, Rose Mary Woods, captured the day-care-center atmosphere of the White House when she said, "For once, Henry, behave like a man."

In chronicling Hag's part in the death throes of the Nixon presidency, Merrin quotes Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski's quip that the chief of staff "became the 35th president" of the United States. Hag, adds Merrin, was more than that; he actively helped the Nixon coverup and then, with impeccable nerve, stood up to Jaworski to save his own career. After Nixon's departure, Hag stayed on, in an apparent attempt to take charge of the Ford administration, too. But eventually, as in his later intervention at State, he gave too bold—and was chased off to NATO as the supreme allied commander. There, says Merrin, he bared his conception of the Soviet threat and polished his image in readiness for a fifth at the White House.

The most serious irony, according to Merrin, is that when Reagan nominated Hag as secretary of state, his appointment was not seriously challenged. By contrast, in the mid-1970s the media and Congress were highly critical of him. Hag may still tell his story, however. Indeed, many observers believe that the last chapter of Hag's political autobiography has yet to be acted out.

—JANE O'HARA in New York City

CORRECTION

An exercise in autonomy

A storm that threatened the headless all day had passed, leaving only a desultory drizzle over Ajaccio. But vacationers were not the only people who sighed with relief that last week's rains had once more descended on Corsica. After voting for the first time for a regional assembly, local residents, too, were congratulating themselves on having avoided a renewal of the violence that has become endemic to Napoleon's native soil. "It's a victory for the Corsicans," proclaimed Gaetano Deffera, France's minister of the interior and domestic relations.

But his tribulations may have had a double edge. The recent winner of the vote was not France's governing Socialist Party, nor the right-wing opposition, but the fledgling Corsican autonomist party, which captured seven seats and now holds the balance of power in the 41-seat house. Elected from the ballot box by previous administrations, the Corsican People's Union (CPC) won 12 per cent of the popular vote and state support from traditional parties of all colors. That surprising power may prove potent enough this week to put the presidency of the assembly in the hands of CPC leader Dr. Edmond Simeoni, 48, a handsome, blond

general practitioner from Bastia.

For Simeoni it was a particularly sweet victory. Jailed in 1970 for leading an armed occupation of a wine cellar that left two policemen dead, Simeoni and his brother brother Max have spent the past 30 years facing the Senate of senators. But it was only after his release from jail in 1977 that he founded the CPC, distancing himself from the extremist underground Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC). "There is no place in Corsica for the armed revolution," he declared.

But members of the FLNC, which opposed both a statute granting a measure of autonomy to the island and the assembly as a French "trap," clearly did not accept Simeoni's conversion. Still, after a series of symbolic bombings of government buildings in recent weeks, they let the elections unfold without incident. After the voting, however, a French TV transmitter was silenced in Santa-Lucia with a shotgun blast.

Simeoni's campaign, influenced by his own seasoned rhetoric, was a well-organized assault proceeding bilaterally as well as unilaterally. He urged the shoddy, massive unemployment and the consequent youth drift from life also demanded what he called the "de-clandestine" of

the island—meaning to break the grip of Corsica's powerful family clans.

The clans have traditionally exercised strong control over Corsica's administration and frequently dispensed government services in a style reminiscent of Chicago gang lords. "In Corsica there's not a constabulary that's clean," charged Simeoni. But changing the system will not be easy. One acknowledged clan leader, Jean-Paul de Rocca-Serra, the mayor of Porto Vecchio, was 16 seats for his Grandfathers and Grandmothers on a platform that called for the island to become a tax-free haven.

As a test case for the government's degaistral policy—which calls for additional regional assembly votes in 21 other French areas in 1984—the first-order proportional election left the Socialist government with mixed results. Its own party came away with a paltry three seats, and the autonomist success added fuel to opposition stories that devolution would only promote separatism. In Brittany a spokesman for the separatist party announced the result as inspirational. For his part, Simeoni warned that autonomists must not have exaggerated illusions about the new assembly's power. "Differences between Corsica and the state are still full of conflict," he said. And one of his most bitter bitterness complaints is the fact that Corsica remains the base for the French Foreign Legion.

—MAURIT McDONALD in Paris

Regional election posters on a Corsican beach, facing the threat of nationalism



Simeoni: "no place for armed revolution"



SOUTH AFRICA

Death in dark places

Last is Grange, South Africa's tall, blond member of law and order, is not easily rattled. Facing journalists last week after another political prisoner died while in the custody of the security police—the 32nd in two decades—Grange remarked with an avuncular smile, "You won't get much information if you keep a detainee in a five-star hotel."

The detainee to which he was referring was Robert Nkomo Dipak, 21, who was arrested on Aug. 4 and charged with aiding the outlawed African National Congress. Police say that they found Dipak hanging in his cell four days later, not long after he signed a confession. But while Grange expressed concern, his manner did not suggest dissent. The fact is that both the government and the police believe that rigorous security measures are necessary to stem Moscow-inspired subversion. And since communists at, they feel, random, there is no need to be overcautious.

Dipak's death—the first of black activist Steve Biko, which gained worldwide attention in 1977—looked place behind a few more screens of security lines. Among other things, the legislation gives police the power to arrest anyone they suspect without warning, without reason and hold him indefinitely, incommunicado and in solitary confinement. Persistent accusations of torture and brutality have swirled. But the complaints rarely are acted in court.

When they are, the police simply deny the charges. And not every prisoner survives to accuse his alleged tormenters. Detention cell deaths average two a day.

For the most part, the police explanations are accepted. But there was notable exception last month, at the end of an inquiry into the beating to death of a Lutheran priest, presbyter, Thabo Mofe, in Vrede. The investigators held two



Biko's funeral in 1977: the security laws are ferocious

security interrogators responsible. Another inquiry, still incomplete, has revealed irregularities in the death of white activist Neil Aggett, 38, who worked for a black trade union. Aggett was found hanging in his cell last February, hours after he made a sworn complaint of police brutality.

Cross-complaints by lawyers for Aggett's family has uncovered a picture of a security branch that disregards the few rules about prisoners' rights. Asked why no magistrate or "inspector of detentions" had visited Aggett as required by regulation, the security police chief for Johannesburg, Brig. Hendrik Muller, replied "These people are detained for the purposes of interrogation, not for trials by magistrates."

The latest detainee death will likely again inspire human rights activists to call for an investigation. But to obtain one, they must first get the support of the Pretoria government, and this is all but impossible. Of Dipak's death, Grange said "The police only had him a few days, and he was going to appear in court. It is not as though they had told him they were going to hold him forever." For opponents of Pretoria's security system, Grange's comments provide no comfort—only a road away. —ALEXANDER SPARKS in Johannesburg



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Regional airlines' fight for the skies

By Sharon McKay

It has been a long and turbulent flight. Since 1978, when the federal cabinet ordered Air Canada to sell its 66.5 per cent interest in Nordair, Canada's second-largest regional airline has been looking for a buyer to call its own. The difficulty has never been Nordair's lack of success on the business sheets or its ill routes in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, the eastern Arctic and the United States, while airlines around the world are nose-diving into the red. Nordair is flying in black ink. Rather, the problem is that no single buyer or proposal has met the often conflicting demands of the federal, Ontario and Quebec governments. However, last week relief for the Montreal-based airline seemed somewhat in view as an uncharacteristic display of hand-holding, the two provincial governments made the approval of Transport Minister Jean-Luc Pape for a way out of the Nordair dilemma.

Nordair, under the Ontario-Quebec plan, would merge with three other existing provincial airlines to form a new flying company, tentatively called Newco. Along with Quebecair, Nordair would provide scheduled jet and charter services, while Air Ontario and Regenerair, a subsidiary of Quebecair, would fill the demand for turboprop services in both provinces. Quebec and Ontario investors would hold 40 per cent of the shares within the new company, while Air Canada would have 20 per cent of the moving stock.

Perhaps the biggest surprise to come out of last week's events was Quebec's willingness to share control of Nordair. Previously, Quebec had insisted upon a controlling interest in the airline's future. "This was a compromise for us," says provincial Transport Minister Michel Chénier. "However, we feel that as a province we will benefit by this chance for a strong regional air service."

The desire for that is what got the latest proposal off the ground. Air service in Central Canada, currently chertily divided among Air Canada, Nord-



Nordair 737: proposed merger with the financially ailing Quebecair could mean lost jobs

air, Quebecair and Eastern Provincial Airlines, has long been regarded as untenable both for passengers and airline companies. Air travellers who do not live in major centres face correlated flight itineraries, poor service and exorbitant route changes. The financially stable Air Ontario has routinely been kept from expanding into more diverse routes. Quebecair, which lost at least \$2.5 million during the first quarter of 1982, has little chance of economic revival while it continues to compete on routes that are also served by Air Canada and Nordair. "We first proposed rationalization in 1977," says Jacques Plante, who owns 50 per cent of Air Ontario and who initiated the proposed merger when he approached the Quebec government in January. "This could be the final solution."

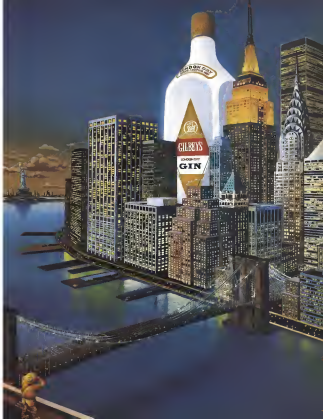
Whether it will be so is questionable. Pape's response to the merger was re-

served. "There has been no discussion about price or about what such airline should bring to the new company," says David Cuthbertson, senior policy adviser to Pape. "And, most importantly, there is no room for Air Canada to play a role in the rationalization of Central Canada's air space."

The stipulation that Air Canada be allowed no voting shares within the new company originated with Quebec. "The people of Quebec and Ontario would be financing this new endeavor, but Air Canada and, therefore, Ottawa would have the power of veto if they were given a voting vote," says Chénier. Air Canada, which found itself in a tailspin after announcing a \$36.5-million operating loss for the first six months of 1982 and a possibility of a 20-per-cent staff layoff, was not prepared to make a statement on the new proposal.

Nordair, however, displayed no such reticence. Angry at not being involved in the preliminary provincial discussions, Nordair President Jean Dorville quickly responded that his company "had no intention of talking about merger at this time." Both Dorville and representatives of the 1,250 Nordair employees expressed concern over any affiliation with the financially troubled Quebecair and fear that amalgamation would reduce jobs at Nordair. "The only way for Nordair to maintain its financial health under the current economic conditions of the aviation industry is under the current cap," he added. By week's end, talk of final solutions had faded on all the characteristics of a conflicting saga. ☐

Pape (left) and Dorville: reserved federal reaction



End of an economic miracle



ABG workers protesting closing the firm was stripped of profitable parts

In the field of technological achievement, and therefore, an impressive record. Its development of the tape recorder and breakthrough in television, radio and radar helped make it Europe's third-largest electrical manufacturer. But AG's reputation is another matter. In recent years, many Europeans have come to associate the electrical manufacturer's name with machine breakdown brought with itself down Swiss, but work when AG Chairman Hans Dietz signed court documents putting the company into receivership. He sent shock waves through Europe—and the business world.

The company was not limited to the company's 160,000 employees or to its banks, which are currently owed \$2 billion by AG's Most West Germany. In fact, interpreted this country's largest business failure in 60 years as the end of the *Wirtschaftswunder*—the postwar "economic miracle." What's more, the country's weakened economic miracle was dealt a further blow the same day that AG's floundered. The government announced that in the first six months of this year, corporate bankruptcies rose by 80 per cent—another sobering record.

But for AG, the immediate question is how successful Dietz's move will be in averting the disaster of the 50-year-old firm. While the company has never been closer to death than it is now, it is not the first time recently that AG has been on the financial critical list. Only three years ago, the company was in-

creasingly bankrupt after a disastrous foray into the nuclear power industry and the decline of its appliance division. But it was saved that time by the good graces of its bankers, who swept in with new loans shortly before the ailing Dietz—armed with ambitious reorganization plans—look over the scheme. And strong partners in pick up part of the research costs in high technology areas while increasing the volume of consumer goods business through joint ventures.

The plan sounded good, but little of it became reality. Two and a half years later, Dietz has been left with a string of heavily indebted and profit-losing divisions after selling off portions of the company's most profitable parts. Dietz did manage to put together a joint venture with the Japan Victor Corp. and Russia's *Thomson* to make video recorders, but other loss-making consumer electronics operations still drain that part of the company's funds.

While the future looks bad for the appliance operations, one of the company's bright spots has always been the area of so-called capital goods: products for industry, infrastructure, energy and transportation use. Unfortunately, that is also the area in which Dietz's part-nancy dreams received the poorest reception.

Despite the disaster of German industry for the British venture, Dietz found himself in the U.K. swimming on the shores of the highly profitable General Electric Kvaerner (which is not

connected to its U.S.-based parent). Those talks fell apart after Dietz came into a barrage of opposition from trade unions and some German industrialists. Dietz then asked for a U.S.-based conglomerate, United Technologies Co. But three days before Dietz's trip to court, that company also backed off.

In the end, the firm found itself once again looking to its banks, the courts and the government for help. Under AG's proposed survival plan, the banks would have to let the firm raise 66 per cent of its debt. After that, if the company is to have any future, AG would require \$500 million in new loans. In providing the needed cash, the banks would have some support. The coalition government, led by Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt, has promised to guarantee up to \$200 million in loans. But beyond that, the government has been decidedly cool. After he announced the guarantee, Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht noted that saving corporations "is not the business of public authorities."

Although it is little consolation to anyone involved, AG's problems are common throughout Europe. The 16 member countries of the European Community have all been swept into a wave of positive record bankruptcies. Not only that, but the so-called "Condominium" of the electronics industry is very uncertain. In fact, the community recently implied competing firms (not to mention duplication or free extraction at the hands of the Japanese and Americans). Unfortunately for West Germany, the shakedown may be off to a dramatic and disastrous start if Dietz's plans once again wind up in failure.

—IAN ADRIAN in Toronto, with David Paquet in Brussels.



Dietz plans not looked into reality

BCRIC opens some doors

For five days last month British Columbia's experiment in people's capitalism looked as if it might live up to its long-suffering shareholders' expectations. For one thing, the BC Resource Investment Corp. (BRIC) was invited to join a project worth \$4 billion to ship liquefied natural gas to Japan. That boosted BRIC's stock price from \$2.50 to \$3.25 a share—a level that the resource company had not enjoyed for months. Then, five days after Dome Petroleum Ltd. announced the transaction, Premier William Bennett lifted strict shareholder restrictions. The move was a dramatic change for BRIC, the umbrella company that his Social Credit administration formed in 1979 by selling \$100 million worth of government-owned assets to the firm and then giving away 10.6 million of its shares to B.C. residents. Bennett's action removed limits that restricted individuals to one per cent of BRIC's shares and pushed the price of BRIC stock still higher, to \$3.60 a share.

But that move turned what once a company much like any other publicly traded firm—opening up the possibility that it might become a takeover target. It was an ironic turnabout because BRIC's history of acting as a corporate predator, making takeover bids of its own, seemed in the long run that it was safe from being swallowed up at a later date. The company that was supposed to give British Columbia "a piece of the rock," in the premier's phrase, actually delivered the largest forestry firm in the province to eastern control after taking a takeover bid that left William Bennett Ltd. vulnerable to seizure by Noranda Mines Ltd. of Toronto.

Originally BRIC was seen as a firm that would be owned by the province's citizens. "We have in effect nationalized the British Columbia ownership of ownership," Bennett said in 1979, not long after he offered each resident of the province five free BRIC shares, each then worth \$6. Not only that, but Bennett also declared at the time that no group would dominate the new company.

The excitement surrounding last month's activity passed quickly, and much the five-day flourish has ended. Share prices are once again slumping below \$3. The company's forestry subsidiary is suffering with the rest of the industry, while domestic steel sales shipments of BRIC-mixed coal in August by 30 per cent because of the depressed world steel market.

Still, although the excitement has faded, the removal of the share restrictions does hold some promise for the company, currently weighed down by a debt load of \$719 million (an amount almost equal to shareholders' equity). Should it join the Dome gas project, BRIC will be able to exchange shares with the Calgary-based oil firm or raise cash with new share offerings. But the largest dividend from the deal is political and likely to be paid to Bennett. With the share restrictions gone, the government has lost its last door to the company, which became a political

liability when BC residents bought stock at the government's urging, only to find their share value drop like a stone. Besides, in the future, if the company is threatened by outsiders, the government can still move in to block their takeover bids. There is even a Bennett slogan available: "B.C. is not for sale." Unfortunately, it was loaned by the premier when he persuaded Canadian Pacific Enterprises Ltd. from taking over MacMillan Bloedel—before BRIC launched its unsuccessful attempt to keep the firm in western hands.

—MALCOLM GRAY in Vancouver

CRAVEN "A" Special Mild

THE MILD ONE WITH THE GOOD TASTE OF CRAVEN "A"

The Mild One

with the good taste of CRAVEN "A"

Jack Donohue and his unknown team

By Matthew Fisher

It is an unbearably hot and humid summer afternoon, and even the spectators watching the practice are perspiring. Out on the court, above the squeak of rubber on wood, can be heard the soft but insistent voice of a large, white-haired man who could only be from New York City. By turns humorous and tyrannical, he is explaining for what has to be at least the millionth time in his career how to set up his own defense. It could be in Romania or Moscow or the Philippines, but the man behind the noise remains the same: Jack Donohue is doing what he does best: coaching basketball. The next sweaty gym dedication is in Bucaramanga, Colombia, where the world championships begin this week.

The fact that Canada has a chance at a medal is almost universally held to be the responsibility of this competitive 58-year-old Jack Donohue. Except for a silver medal at the 1956 Olympics, Canada had never done better than 13th at the Olympics or at a world championship when Donohue came to Canada in 1972. Two years later, at the world championships in Puerto Rico, Canada was eighth. At the Montreal Olympics in 1976 Canada placed fourth, losing the bronze medal game to the 1980 Olympic champions, Yugoslavia, and this year's team, says Donohue, is the best yet.

Despite his many coaching successes, Donohue, an amiable man with a quick wit and a closet full of funny stories, is best known in Canada as the king of the rubber-chicken dinner. Whether addressing the Queen in Ottawa or a group of students in Newfoundland, he is never make people laugh. His puns are never nasty and seldom loud, always largely from the days of his youth in New York City. But there is a third side to the coach and comedian. A devout Catholic, he is



Donohue signs around U.S. player. The best team ever

serious and thoughtful about the society in which he lives. "I'm very concerned about the lack of participation in Canada. It is the only thing I worry about with raising my kids up here. There is a hesitancy (among Canadians) to commit themselves to something, whether it's their country or basketball. There must be some advantages to this. I just don't see them." Is there another Canadian coach, professional or amateur, who has been invited to appear on public affairs programs to give his opinion of the Canadian scene? He was also one of a very small number of coaches in the country to support the boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. And, unlike most of those who attacked it, Donohue's team had a legitimate shot at a medal.

But, despite his serious side, Donohue recognizes that his humor is his ball-mark. "It doesn't bother me that Canadians think of me as an entertainer. If you do a good job speaking, people think you're a good basketball coach

saying."

What does bother Donohue is that his team is not known to Canadians, although it is one of Canada's best. "It is a shame, but our guys play for themselves first, each other second and for Canada third," he says. "It is one of the problems we have in Canada. For example, the United States made men out of Ken Taylor (Canada's ambassador to Iraq during the hostage crisis) than Canadians did. He's a ball-on here, but Canadians cheer for Gary Carter and Jack Armstrong more. I think that if people saw my team play a lot they'd like them. But we're not household names in Canada." In 1980 and 1981, the Canadian team lost only twice, to Puerto Rico in Puerto Rico and to the Soviet Union in Moscow by two points. Yet since 1979 Donohue's team has just been in Canadian television.

Donohue's coaching career began in 1956, when he was 26. While still at university he was an assistant coach at a high school in the Bronx. Two years later, with a degree in economics from Fordham and a master's degree from New York University, he stepped out for Korea.

After the war he returned to the Bronx to coach basketball and basketball at St. Nicholas of Tolentine High School. In 1969 he switched to another Catholic high school, Power Memorial Academy, where he helped to build a basketball dynasty that still rules New York City. His teams included dozens of future professionals, including Lee Alexander (now known as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), who was to become one of the best players ever.

Donohue arrived in Canada after seven years at Holy Cross colleges. "I was looking for another job and, in fact, was ready to accept one as basketball coach and dean of men at the Florida Institute of Technology," Donohue re-

calls. "When someone dropped out of my office at Holy Cross and showed me a letter that had received advertising a position in Canada, I decided to apply."

I came to Canada through ignorance. I'm glad they gave me the chance to come. It was the second-smartest thing I've ever done. The smartest? Marrying my wife of 26 years, Mary Jane. They and their six children live with a variety of pets in the Ottawa suburb of Kanata.

"When I first came to Canada I knew nothing about the country and if I had known I probably wouldn't have come. The government was just getting started in sport. There was no money, and I had to break the Old Boy syndrome. The players weren't paid. The problem was that they had no attitude, good or bad. The team was put together to play games, not for them. It was a complete change from Holy Cross and the big time."

Within four years of his arrival, Donohue's team was in the Olympic semifinals at the Montreal Forum. His star player was a wild, curly-haired guard from the West, Billy Robinson. "I cut Billy my first year," recalls Donohue, "and I didn't think he would be back, but he was. By 1976 we couldn't play without him."

He remains closest to his 1976 team and especially to Robinson, who now owns a bar in Vancouver Island and has three children. "They sacrificed more than any other team I've ever been associated with. But he doesn't think they could beat his 1982 team, which, he says, is the best that Canada has ever had. And it may be better than Canada's team at the 1984 Olympics because some of his players are expected to turn professional before then."

The best of the new players, Stewart Granger, is a Montreal-born resident of Brooklyn. He learned the game on the playgrounds of the inner city. His new plays at Williams, where he is entering his senior year. He is expected to be chosen in the first round of the National Basketball Association draft next spring. "Stewart is phenomenal," says University of Manitoba coach Martin Riley, who has played for Canada since 1972. "He's the best point guard Canada has ever seen. If he gets going, Canada is unstoppable." Another probable first-round draft choice, Leo Eastman, is the best player ever developed in Canada. After graduating from Toronto's St. Michael's High School, he was a world all-star in 1978. Now a starting forward at Syracuse University, he is tipped to become one of pro basketball's most skilled new players, a six-foot, eight-and-a-half-pound guard.

Other potential professionals include Boston University guard Tony Smith (of Toronto), small (6-foot, five-inch)



Donohue in the locker room: candid, helpful, patient and disciplinarian

forward Jay Triano, a Simon Fraser University student who has already been drafted by the Los Angeles Lakers and the Canadian Football League's Calgary Stampeders, and Bill Worthington, a 19-year-old starting center at St. John's in New York who left Montreal for New York when he was 12.

"These kids are really good," says the past president of the Amateur Basketball Association of the U.S. George Wilson. "He's if they were U.S. citizens."

Worthington: "These kids are really good"



a lot of them would be on our team. I give Jack a lot of credit. He's got the respect of his peers in the United States for what he has done in Canada. He seems to be a better coach than ever before."

Such compliments slide quickly off Donohue's back. "I'm sure of it but I'm not as responsible as all of the players, the assistant coaches (Steve Konchalski of St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia) and the rest of the staff. Anyone

who coaches coaches with players as far as end results are concerned is making a serious mistake."

All of this may be true, but the players also want to play for him. Triano, who joined the team in 1976, says: "He has made it something to play for the national team. Everybody is pushing to be part of his team. He has been a great help to the sport."

Realize, who first played for Canada in 1977, says: "This team is the best I've ever been associated with. We're so fast, so quick. It used to be that everyone expected me to do everything. Now, I'm just one of the guys. We may not lose a game."

Donohue is slightly more realistic. "We'd like to be in medal contention. It won't be a failure if we are fourth or fifth, but that's where we are now. We'd like to improve on it and we've got the players to do it."

Looking beyond the championships, Donohue sees Canadian basketball continuing to improve and in wants to remain part of it. "This is where I want to live," he says. "Of course I don't always feel that way in January or February." ◇

A forehanded achievement

By Trent Frayne

When it was over, Dan Fontana was there in jeans and a crew-neck shirt, lean as a cowboy, hair thinning, hips tight and bony, arms crossing his groin like a shield. He laid a sideways paw on the young player's shoulder and leaned close to his ear. "Good for you, kid! Ahead them the crowd was yelling and cheering and full of love for the kid. You know, Mike, you pulled off a big one."

Who could remember such exhortation over tennis? Moments earlier the kid had reached match point and Moya it. He had double-faulted. When he sent his second serve sailing into the net, he shot his head and then slowly grunted his chest with his left hand. Choked. He knew he'd choked. What a time to get the yips—against the world-class American Tim Mayotte.

Tim Mayotte? Tim Mayotte? This is a baseball name. Not precisely. But a reminder of who else has been a semi-sid at Wimbledon in June, who was the top rookie at the pro circuit in 1981.

But Michikata didn't panic. No, he banged his serve in and served it quickly for a winner. Another match point and he landed in the first serve again, after a short sharp exchange, his tipping backhand down the line knocked off Mayotte.

All of this transpired at the Flaxton International. Last week is handing a player of Mayotte's quality, Michikata was recording maybe the best Canadian win since Fontana and his old running mate, Bob Bedard, won Davis Cup tennis for Canada 20 years ago.

Michikata, a star on the court, has a smile that positively glazes off it. He's a pleasant, soft-spoken 20-year-old. He won the national championship in Ottawa earlier this month, and doesn't even until Mayotte he'll be putting his thundering backhand past people in San Francisco, Hawaii and the Far East. Foreign travel is nothing new for Michikata. Since he was knee-high in a half-volley, Tanya Canada has been shipping him to faraway places. Tennis Canada, the game's governing body used to be called the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association.

That name and those faraway places arouse Internet memories for Fontana, a guy who had a huge head in the Midwest. Development. In Fontana's time the club provided foreign travel in a highly efficient fashion. In 1996, when he went to Port-Spaul, he got an expense allowance of \$3 a day. Three a day, that is a guy he knew here, Cole Peterson by name, arranged to billet him with a friend in Trinidad so that Don could journey himself with food.

Fontana always maintained that a Canadian needed foreign exposure if his tennis game were to approach world standards. He got a modest amount of it because the aforementioned Cole Peterson undertook a third called Tennis in Transit. He would carry around a rolling \$50 here and \$50 there, occasionally putting into three figures if he encountered some significant misadventure, and he would finance Fontana for head-to-head European jousts.

So, convinced that Michikata needed foreign fields after he saw him play at a

ted of 52, Fontana persuaded the boy's parents to let him move to California, where Fontana arranged for a family to billet him while he moved to high school and played tennis for two winters. Some more were spent in Europe on Tennis Canada funding for him and a handful of other promising Canadians. When he graduated from high school he got a tennis scholarship to Pepperdine University, a host of fees and living, among other subjects in California. At last report he was No. 50 in intercollegiate ranking in the United States.

Last week, when Michikata and a blood, two-listed Yale student, Martin Watanabe, a native of Guelph, Ont., reached the last 16 of the Open, it was the first time since the tournament became a pro event in 1989 that a Canadian had made it past the second round.

The reason for successive failures used to be that so many could prosper in a country that from its origin was a winter. But that went out the window when the human seaborne Bjorn Borg emerged from snowbound Sweden. Borg's rise it could be seen, Borg soon had little Swedes hammering two-handed against the gate door down to dark. Now, tournaments are crawling with Swedes, the newest being Mats Wilander, all of 11, whose petters and top sets earned him the French Open title.

The people who run Tennis Canada think that the same thing can happen here now that each globe trotting kids as Michikata, Watanabe and the 14-year-old new women's champion, Jennifer Capriati. Bennett, are money up. That, it's a mighty tough road. In his latest triumph last week, Michikata qualified to meet an American under named McEnroe. This brought to mind an observation of old hockey star Bobo Pratt sitting in a hotel lobby in Prague four springs ago when word arrived that the Maple Leafs had eliminated the favored Islanders in seven games of a Stanley Cup playoff.

"That's great," enthused the Leafs. "Who do they play now?" "The Canadians," he was told. "The Canadians," cried Pratt. "Get, that's the best! Your last to get on the Titanic."



PEOPLE



Curry in her Kabuki, a dazed new look underlines

"nearly another two octaves in my whole range," his singing was described as something akin to a "strangled shriek." Other reviewers were inclined to be kinder. The opera is Gibb's first public appearance since last spring, when the revelation of having both his co-host spot on NBC's *Soul Train* and his girlfriend, Vicki Privet, left him more preoccupied with cocaine than show business. After *Panama* a rehabilitated Gibb plans to return to former ground with a new album of original tunes. But the spry Australian is determined to take at least



Pop star Gibb, from coles to high notes

After experiencing both music and marketing, *Golden Hour* allows that "the business is much more sophisticated." But now the lead vocalist of *Blondie*, who will be seen again in the big screen next January in David Cronenberg's *Pulse*, has music on her mind. Blondie is touring for the first time in two years, and, while she enjoys performing live, Harry admits that the rock 'n' roll atmosphere was less oppressive. "In some ways the audience is only allowed to stand up when the show is almost over," she complains. "For the first two-thirds, they are jammed into their seats by sound-bomb men." In spite of that, Harry hopes the show's new lighting, stage design and guitarists *Golden Hour*, will bring the fans at this week's Toronto performance. As far as her mercantile appetite, Harry posed for the cover of her latest album in a Kabuki wig, but she describes her own likeness as a combination of colors—"You know, brown, orange, red, yellow" and of course blond.

The youngest of the brothers Gibb, 20-year-old Andy, admits that life as a pop star was not always challenging. Unlike his brothers, *The Bee Gees*, "I used to sing very badly," he says. "But in a stadium you don't hear what you're singing anyway, and they don't hear what mistakes you make." At least one critic heard them in Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre, where Gibb opened last week as *Frederic* in a production of *The Pirates of Penzance*. Although Gibb maintains that with three members of opera training he has added

one more crack at the high notes. Next he would like to do *1905* by Pavarotti.

Don Shalib has been alternately praised and lambasted by Canadian critics for almost 10 years. And, at 44, it is understandable that the UCLA film school graduate, who was once hailed as the most promising director Canada had ever produced, is somewhat bitter about the whole boom-bust business. "It's like being in a war," Shalib reflected while on location in Calgary for his latest movie, *Reversing 7*. "I just get through one at a time and get out alive." Although he emerged relatively unscathed from his most recent

battle, *Reversing 7*, rumors of blowups with its costar Margot Kidder got almost as much attention as the film. In *Reversing 7*, the story of a Texas girl meets movie-winning runner *Reversing 7*, Shalib needed but to orchestrate an Olympic race scene in the midst of an Edmonton Eskimos football game. Even if he pulls that off, it is altogether likely that reviewers will jump on him again for his decision to cast his new *Reversing 7* in the film. He could not find a suitable Indian actor. Shalib, however, is, he thinks Mills (who is nine months older) and Benson have an amazing resemblance.

—EDITED BY BARBARA KORTNER

Olympic runner Mills (left) with Shalib: another battle for director Shalib



Unemployment and new desperation



Looking for work: Awaiting, from a sitting bus or on such benches to breakfasting "sloop" labor once reassigned to immigrants.

By Theresa Hopkins

Geoffrey Blawie, for one, has given up. He is leaving Canada for good, selling his car and furniture, and taking his personal belongings to a country that has jobs and a strong unemployment rate of six to seven per cent—Australia. "It's the job situation in this country. It's the pain, with absolutely everything drying up," complains the divorced 35-year-old design craftsman from Mississauga, Ont.

Blawie's decision is an extreme answer to Canada's deepening unemployment crisis. Plant closures, staff cuts and market collapses have taken unemployment statistics steadily upward throughout the summer. And Canada's new jobless senior has scrambled to adapt, stringing everything from selling beer on nude beaches to applying for the breakfasting "sloop" farm labor long reluctant to accept immigrants and imported workers. In two chapters of last summer's news book work, Statistics Canada announced that the seasonally adjusted July unemployment figure stood at a staggering 13.8 per cent and the Conference Board of Canada surprised as one by doubling the current downturn "massacredly deeper, more persistent and more widespread," thus say it must take. Despite predicting improved economic growth in some provinces in the next year, the board

warned that the number of unemployed will grow next year in every province, led by Newfoundland which will see its unemployment rate climb to 35.5 per cent, Quebec to 14.4 per cent and New Brunswick to 14.4 per cent.

As the grim body count of recession mounts, the current record of unemployment is showing signs of coming unexpected stress on the economy. While jobless rates climbed throughout the

'People just don't know what to do,' says one Salvation Army captain. 'All their lives they have had money'

1970s from six to eight to 30 per cent, bureaucrats attempted to minimize the impact by arguing that most of the new unemployment was from the marginal work ranks of youth and new second-income women workers. They also pointed to the "social safety net" of unemployment insurance (UI) as a means of softening the hardships remembered during the crippling unemployment of the Depression in the 1930s.

Today, as the recession drags on, however, it is not just women and high school students who are out of work but,

for the first time, middle-class male managers, who stand blinking and embarrassed in unemployment lines. And the safety net of unemployment insurance shows signs of developing gaping holes: tens of thousands of unemployed are reaching the 36-week end of their benefits with no prospect of a job. By June, 45 per cent of the 1.4 million UI recipients had been receiving benefits for 26 weeks or more. In Quebec the figure was more than 50 per cent. Six years ago, 67 per cent of those reaching 36 weeks—"exhausted"—found work quickly, and only five per cent ended up on municipal welfare rolls. There are signs, however, that the numbers will be higher this time. Despite a new \$1-million federal job creation fund for regions of the country with high proportions of education, municipal officials across the country are already reporting sharp increases in welfare applications and they warn that their budgets may be unable to handle the demand.

In New Brunswick, with a July unemployment tally of 33.2 per cent, 3,390 joined the 69,200...which includes families already on the welfare rolls. Provincial officials indicate that additional funding will probably be required before the fiscal year ends March 31. New Brunswick's deputy minister of social services, George Gaudet, says the current recession has brought "a new con-



Tobacco pickers: The Mexicans did not show up.

gery of social assistance effort" to his doorstep. "These are people who had no need of assistance before."

Still, despite public hand-wringing by politicians, it is clear that the dominant philosophy influencing the federal government is tight-money conservatism and that there is some justice in last week's charge by the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto that "high unemployment in Canada is probably doing a great deal of harm."

It was a view supported by federal Transport Minister Jean-Luc Poirer when he reacted to the announcement of large-scale layoffs at Canadian Na-

tional Airlines scheduled to work picking tobacco this year could not come, there was no panic. Local Canadian workers quickly made up the shortfall. Says Jim Walters, agricultural co-ordinator for Ontario: "This time is different. We usually bring in 10,000 relief workers [from the rest of Canada] but this year we're only bringing in 5,000." Most Ontario mushroom growers have stopped importing foreign workers to replace, and in British Columbia, Jay Chisholm, president of the Canadian Farmworkers Union, says the number of Canadians seeking farm labor is up over other

years. Says Chisholm: "I asked one person what he used to do, and he said he was planter."

In other instances, coping with unemployment means that entire communities pull together. Tony Croft and his family moved to Edmonton from Winnipeg on month's ago. When he lost his job as a sanitation worker, Edmontonians chipped in bus fare to send the Crofts back home. In the largely Maritime and Maroon logging town of Vanderhoof in northern British Columbia, 300 nonunion workers at Nicholas Lumber Co. Ltd. waived a scheduled 15-per-cent wage boost in July in order to avoid joining 19,000 B.C. forest workers currently laid off. In exchange, the company kept the plant open. A 20-per-cent pay reduction kept Burned Brothers Sawmill Ltd. running despite the fact that, according to owner Michael Bond, "We're still losing money." A 10-per-cent wage rollback at the local Vanderhoof Co-op Association forested all but a few layoffs. "The ethnic background of these people is stick in it," says Lloyd Lapierre, president of Nicholas Lumber. "And the community seems to be working with them."

Some means of coping with joblessness are more imaginative. On a sunny day as many as two dozen unemployed volunteers kept Burned Brothers Sawmill Ltd. running despite the fact that, according to owner Michael Bond, "We're still losing money." A 10-per-cent wage rollback at the local Vanderhoof Co-op Association forested all but a few layoffs. "The ethnic background of these people is stick in it," says Lloyd Lapierre, president of Nicholas Lumber. "And the community seems to be working with them."

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Other responses are far less frivolous. In Calgary, where jobs once went begging, 111 applications are up 171 per cent in the past year. The Salvation Army, family emergency services has experienced a 600-per-cent increase in its case load in the past year. "People just don't know what to do," says Salvation Army Capt. Edward Gault of his middle-class clients. "All their lives they have had enough money to spend and suddenly they have no job. It came so quickly here." In Saint John, N.B., the volunteer-run Bonaro House soup kitchen opened to steadily increasing de-

THE TOLL





McNulty in her soup kitchen "a big endeavor"

round in March. "We had no idea we would become involved in such a big endeavor," says Carolyn McNulty, who founded the kitchen after becoming concerned about how the poor were weathering the recession.

Inevitably, some of the new unemployed are not able to cope. Youth joblessness in Vancouver has soared from 8.4 per cent in 1981 to 15.9 per cent this year. With breakups occurring once every 38 minutes in that city, police estimate that up to 75 per cent are committed by young people. In Calgary calls to the Suicide Alert's suicide prevention line have doubled in the past year, many from people who have recently lost their jobs and cannot meet their mortgage payments.

Professionalism is not immune, especially in the sleeping West. Many are turning to placement services such as Technical Service Council (TSC) after being laid off. Calgarians have witnessed a dramatic change from a year ago when, says TSC Manager Gary Agnew, "an engineer could walk out one door, say goodbye, and the next day walk into another position. That just isn't the case today." Agnew's Calgary office has experienced a 100-per-cent increase in client load in the past year. The same holds true in Edmonton, where Patricia Rasker, who runs an executive placement centre, is finding positions for managers who only last year were playing jobs with her service. "It's dismal," she says.

But it is likely that the new middle-class unemployed are the hardest hit. James Moffatt, 38, of Fredericton, retired from the Canadian Armed Forces two years ago for a job as a cadet instructor in Trenton, Ont. Federal cuts

scuttled his job, and Moffatt has been looking for work ever since. Returning to Atlantic Canada, he grew a beard, worked as a Sherpa, cleaned for parties and sold some furniture to get by. A stint as a boiler-cook elsewhere for a week. "I was in St. Andrews, N.B., and I had to sell the rest of his furniture and move in with his wife's parents. We'll try today to see what we can do," he says, "and then I'll be back on the job line."

"I'll wash dishes, I'll do anything," says Calgary's John Broadhead from the kitchen of his Reddington Heights home last week. Breadhead, along with 30 other Calgary transient drivers, will leave his \$12.75-an-hour job next month. He expects to lose his house and his fledgling part-time food-liaison store before moving back to Ontario. "The guys were joking at work about being out on the street," he says. "When it happened it came as a shock."

But Breadhead says he is better off than some of the other drivers. "It's the younger drivers who got married on the strength of their job," he says. "They thought they had security, now they don't have a proven. These kids are going to be flushed down the toilet."

Despite initial glimmers of economic recovery, re-employment demands are expected to lag far behind any turnaround. What is worse, critics of government policy say the federal government's "look" at the unemployment figures to make them more palatable by including so-called "underemployed" workers and workers who have become discouraged and have given up the job search, the council says the real number of Canadians unemployed is 2.3 million, or 18 per cent, not the 1.8 per cent the government alleges.

It is all too obvious for draftman Geoffrey Broad, a friend next door who owns a Melbourne, Australia, newspaper with a 60-page job-section including 30 or 40 ads for draftsmen. "Jobs are starting to slow down here," Broad says. "They have already laid off three people at my job and they're planning to get rid of six more. I'm not waiting around." Most Canadians, however, have neither the option nor the inclination to pull up stakes, and for them the next months will be a very tough ride.

With Andrea Corbin and Anna Bender in Toronto, Graham Lewis in Calgary, Peter Greene in Edmonton, Ross Hertzberg in Montreal, David Fisher in Fredericton and David Lindholm in Vancouver

LIVING

A touch of irreverence

Madon Bell, the renowned Californian trial lawyer, spent time during his address to the delegates at the Association of Trial Lawyers of America. Chartered accountant Jack Portman of Toronto bought a pair for his girlfriend last week but ended up donating them himself. Jim Rife, 35, a semi-retired film sound man in St. John's, was not so without him when he lawyer asked the new look. Today, however, and simply said, "Deely Bellers have arrived."

Deely Bellers—the most popular lawyer since the Bary Walkman—have the power to transform. Constructed from plastic and tin, the usual attorney render the most sober decorum ridiculous, much to the delight of the winner. The two spring feelers attached to a plastic headless cone topped with a chain of metal and foil stars, balls, hearts and windmills with stars, bells and dials. "They are harmless and pure," says Rife, who prefers the gold-star Bellers. "They are definitely not serious." Joy Parnell, who sells the jangling entities at \$2 each from his popcorn stand in Toronto's trendy Yorkville, claims "They're down right silly and water in silk dresses buy them. They obviously

Like to be silly"

Products of the current imagination of Steve Axson, a sales representative at Ace Novelty Inc., in Bellevue, Wash., the antennae are the biggest nonsense item present. "They look off tremendously," says John Minkov, vice-president at Ace. "After they caught on in New York and the West Coast, the rest was history."

Ace, which has sold several million Deely Bellers across North America and is just now seeing the beginnings of a similar success in Europe and Australia, sees no end to the proliferation of Bellers products. Says Minkov: "I had a man from a woman in New York who even sent pairs that she co-ordinates with her wardrobe." Then there is the yet unexploited field of the custom-made Bellers. According to Minkov, corporations are following the lead of the Atlanta Braves baseball team, which has considered ordering thousands of Deely Bellers carrying the team logo for sale to its fans. Canadian distributors are at least in full. Encore Sales Ltd., which began distributing the lawyer across the country five weeks ago, has already sold 30,000.

The fact that Deely Bellers, with their inherent after burn, have so quickly seized the hearts and minds of thousands seems like a contradiction during a summer in which an environmental fantasy has fascinated children and adults alike. But, suggests Minkov, the psychological motivation is even more apparent. "Deely Bellers can make you lose your inhibitions and forget yourself."

—SHIRAZ MCKAY in Toronto

Former apodictic accountability



Self holding trial lawyers' conference



RECREATION

Fluffing up the passion pits



Summit Group's at the four-screen Corral is a costly gamble to lure indoor moviegoers

For 30 years the towering masses and the action-packed film of the drive-in theatre have drawn summer moviegoers away from stuffy urban cinemas. Outgassed seeking relief from overages of gas, rainy, teenagers exploring backyard romance from dusk until dawn, and families capitalizing on the longer price have figured largely in the drive-in's boom years. This summer should have had a similar story. Theatre owners are glowing from a trail of first-run films, led by *Amos, K.T. The John Travolta and Star Trek: The Wrath of Khan*. But the conventional landscape is changing. Beaten with competitors from plush theatres and the skyrocketing prices of suburban land, drive-ins can no longer justify a single-screen operation. Following the path of their indoor cousins, some drive-ins are now opening additional towers, giving birth to the multicinema drive-in.

This strategy has been implemented at the cost of existing theatres. Canadian Odessa Theatre Ltd. closed three single-screen drive-ins near Calgary in order to convert the popular Corral Drive-In into a four-screen complex operating year-round. The screens encircle a common concession stand and can accommodate 2,200 seats. The 60-screen Odessa drive-in is currently reporting this taste in the St. Catharines-Niagara Falls region of southwest Ontario. Says Odessa General Manager Robert Zaharak: "There's no way we would ever build a single-screen drive-in today. We would never get a return on our costs."

The industry is also taking the opportunity to plunk up the drive-in's tarnished image. The new complexes offer many refinements to solve such problems as noisy sound systems, such as Twines Century Theatres' triple-screen 400 Drive-In just north of Toronto, features "radio sound"—an innovation that pipes the film's sound track through ear-pipe speakers or even through a portable stereo system. Electric heaters supplied for each car have extended the viewing season. And elaborate playgrounds near the parking lots encourage parents to bring young children.

It is a costly gamble for the major chains. Famous Players Ltd., which operates 38 drive-ins across Canada, plans to close single-screen operations in Bellefonte, Ont., Saint John, N.B., Sydney, N.S., and Regina at the end of this season. In each case concession equipment and projectors that are not outdated can sometimes be reused. But the expense of dismantling and moving towers and screens can exceed the price of building new ones (costing at least \$200,000 per screen for a 2,000-car lot). Recently, plans by Famous Players to build a four-screen drive-in outside St. John's were scrapped when seat estimates soared to more than \$5 million.

Despite such setbacks, industry spokesmen say that moviegoers are already jumping at the bait. Even at \$5 per person, the 1,200-car 400 Drive-In has to turn wheels away as a summer weekend, and Manager Bill Reid reports that the overflow crowd from the most popular film on the bill usually attends one of the other features. The possibility of a massive drive-in complex has been entertained by Twines despite the mounting difficulty of finding suitable land. At a potential cost of \$5 million, such enterprises suggest that the scene of an auto-theatre one is not dead.

—DAVID HAYES

Where the United Church dares to tread

By Larry Black

It was not the most scintillating writing for the United Church's 38th General Council. At 15,000 rock stars lined up to get into Maclean's, the *Maclean's* magazine to take in the Police concert, the United Church faithful formed a very different congregationalist choir. Things got off to a bad start when an over-the-hill concert promoter got one of the church's conservative members to take in the Police concert, the United Church faithful formed a very different congregationalist choir. Things got off to a bad start when an over-the-hill concert promoter got one of the church's conservative members to take in the Police concert, the United Church faithful formed a very different congregationalist choir. Things got off to a bad start when an over-the-hill concert promoter got one of the church's conservative members to take in the Police concert, the United Church faithful formed a very different congregationalist choir.



New moderator Macdonald's basic evangelism: Wilson (below)

Turning the other cheek may be part of a Christian's image, but United Church goes, but in recent years the controversial church has won a reputation as being anything but passive. The church—Canada's largest Protestant denomination—has a long history of taking bold stands on issues ranging from theological questions on exorcism and, perhaps soon, ordination of homosexuals. United Church members have made headlines around the country raising issues usually considered the realm of the secular. Canadian environmentalists, in particular, have taken nuclear energy and transients, and nuclear engineering.

The church is proud of its hands-on approach to difficult moral and social problems, as Wilson noted during the opening days of the conference. But after a couple of years of divisive public debates, such as those at the last council in 1988 over the church's controversial report on sexuality, *In God's Image: Male and Female*, some members seemed to be wondering if the church had not strayed too far from its biblical foundations.

The soul-searching in Montreal has resulted in a major resolution stating

that all United Church goes should spend the next six years "reflecting" on their faith. But it is more telling symbol of the church's desire to renew an activism-evangelism consensus as Macdonald himself. "A basic evangelism" is how the new moderator terms himself. "All the church's social action must be grounded on sound biblical principles," says Macdonald. "But it is not a choice between activism

and piety. There's only one gospel, and it combines personal faith and social outrage."

Macdonald, 51, acquired his theological conservatism during his 15 years as a Cape Breton pastor and earned a wide reputation as a social activist during his 11-year stint in the church's national head office in Toronto. His recommitment of "fundamentalism" (to him the birth and life of Christ results in the events in history) and political strength made him the obvious choice to reunite a United Church that some feel is threatened by division.

Or this point to the increasingly political role the church plays in Canada, particularly in its adoption of such "hot-wing issues" as corporate and social responsibility, and race, prison reform and the renewed peace movement. Macdonald argues, however, that his church is not "the vice church for the halfhearted church." When I sit down to apply the gospel, it never occurs to me to ask, "What does the NDP say about this?"

Despite the almost uttering goodwill that characterized four debates at the general council meeting—the church's role in a house or some break where debate appears to be fulfilling—there was evidence of the internal tensions that Macdonald will have to moderate in the next two years. Foremost at United Church Renewal Following, a fundamentalist evangelism group seeking "spiritual renewal within the church." During the 1980 meeting in Halifax, it was the fellowship that drew attention to the *In God's Image* report. At the time the group, which includes as many as 10 per cent of United Church ministers, criticized sections of the report dealing with such controversial topics as fertility, homosexuality, masturbation and sexual fantasies.

Homosexuality in the ministry is the other unresolved issue. Macdonald has already grappled with. Early in the morning, 1978, a group of homosexual United Church workers, indicated it would be willing to work with the church's study group on sexuality. Over the next two years as moderator it is clear that Macdonald will not be afraid to confront such issues. "The last thing I'm interested in is a clustered and questioned faith which is afraid to get its hands dirty" ☐



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The citizens' call to arms



White and Jensen Angels in training: paramilitary vigilantes vs. vigilance

By Gillian MacKay

In their paramilitary gear of red berets and T-shirts emblazoned with the Guardian Angels insignia, Curtis and Lisa Silva look better equipped to alarm than to attract. Yet outside Toronto's city hall last week, the leaders of the U.S.-based volunteer crime fighters were surrounded by about 180 admirers, lending credence to their contention that, though police and politicians may not want them to organize in Toronto, the people do. Later in the day a small, elderly man ventured forward and firmly shook Curtis' hand. "Don't pay attention to what the politicians tell you," he said. "We're so happy you're coming here."

With their controversial tactics and relentless monitoring of the media, the Guardian Angels have attracted attention far out of proportion to their actual numbers in Canada. Although they say they plan to organize in major cities across the country, they currently have only 22 members graduating next week from their three-month training program in Windsor, Ont.

In a town, the Daily Angels are the most visible manifestation of a much broader wave of concern about crime and violence. A Gallup poll released in January revealed that one in four adult

Canadians was the victim of a crime in the previous 18 months. As more people's lives are touched by crime, vigilance has grown of the shortcomings in the police, court and penal systems.

The result has been a flowering of citizens' groups that may differ in their methods and aims, but that share the belief of Curtis Silva that "people have been sleeping too much responsibility to police and political officials."

In British Columbia, Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD) are stirring up the courts by monitoring impaired driving trends; on the Prairies, rangers are patrolling rural roads in search of vandals and cattle thieves; and at Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto, angry students forced the hiring of extra security guards following two assaults. CAD complaints about law and order are giving way to a new spirit of public involvement.

But known among these groups are those that want to get out on the streets and actively

combat crime. Notwithstanding their opposition to the Angels, the police themselves have been instrumental in setting up such programs as Neighborhood Watch and Range Patrol, in which citizens agree to become the eyes and ears of the law. Discouraging actual crime, the police stress over-reporting as the most helpful citizen tactic. In Neighborhood Watch, people are urged to tighten security in their homes and watch out for their neighbors' safety. Participants are given an identification number, which they can use instead of their name when they report an incident. That has helped overcome reluctance to become involved, says Sgt. Ken MacKenzie, who heads the 3,500-member Neighborhood Watch in Halifax. "It's almost as if they feel the police are who they are," he says.

In rural areas, where physical distances rather than urban anonymity may impede crime detection, members of Range Patrol and Rural Crime Watch groups check into their cars and trucks to track down criminal activity—perhaps dumping, vandalism, property and livestock theft. In Alberta, where Rural Crime Watch has grown to 14,000 members in four years, participants "lock" strange vehicles parked on rural roads and record license numbers which are then fed into an RCMP computer. Ray Nivell, president of Cockburn-Pocahontas Provinces Association, which covers a 5,000-square-mile area west of Calgary, says that in 1991, such reports resulted in 116 convictions. Typically, two cattle thieves were caught after patrolmen spotted their dumping holes into a public lake.

Anything that smacks of vigilantes, rather than vigilance, however, is likely to raise official ire. In Winnipeg, where the Urban Knights, a group of 12 volunteer crime fighters, began patrolling streets on May 1, Attorney General

Reid Pomeroy denounced their "Charles Ryan death walk" approach to crime prevention and established a government-approved alternative called Project Prevention. In part because of that opposition, the Urban Knights have abandoned the patrols and watch the streets only when requested. Says the group's founder, Barry Marchand, a 35-year-old former paramilitary policeman: "We're not trying to be police. We're trying to promote volun-

MADD paces on the range



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business and community service. We do things like meet all people in the meetings."

While some citizens are talking about crime in the street, others are mounting a well-organized challenge against the courts, politicians and the National Parole Board. Typically, they are the reinstatement of capital punishment, tougher sentencing, abolition of mandatory sentences and an overhaul of the parole system. Says Len Dawley, a former judge in the criminal division of the B.C. provincial court, "For a long time, the system was so overcautious that no one dared to touch it. Today that holy cow is gone. It's like looking at the emperor and saying he's got no clothes."

Often, people spearheading the groups have been touched by personal tragedy. Victims of Violence, a Toronto-based support group for families of murder victims, was founded by two parents whose daughters had been murdered. Leaders of three groups in Canada, which have formed to fight the problem of drunk driving, have all relatives in accidents involving impaired drivers. In Duncan, B.C., Brent and Inge Chisner formed Citizens United for Safety and Justice in September, 1981, six weeks after their 35-year-old daughter, Lisa, was murdered by a previously convicted sex offender and on mandatory supervision (a law that requires the release of prisoners who have demonstrated good behavior after they have served two-thirds of their sentence). From 1976 to '80, 32 Canadians were killed by convicts free on parole or mandatory supervision.

The section that endorses these protest groups does not prevent them from being effective. In June, Premier announced stiffer penalties for drunk drivers two months after he received a petition with more than 100,000 signatures from the provincial branch of Citizens Against Impaired Driving. In Nanaimo, B.C., the 15-member Court Watchers, a group that monitors the sentencing in the local courts, successfully obtained retrials in two cases of impaired driving. In the criminal justice system, the original order of a second, two-year sentence was doubled. Victims by lettered groups over the recent series of rapes in Toronto led to the announcement last week of a task force sponsored by the police commission.

And, though public concern over crime and violent crimes has led in response to highly publicized events such as the Clifford Ontario murders, most of these groups are in for the long haul. As Shirley Harrison, a founder of Victims of Violence, says "We won't finish out. We're here to stay."

With Joyce Carbo and Kathleen McGowan in Toronto and Peter Gervin-Gordon in Vancouver.

MUSIC

New wave toughs it out

Promoters of new wave rock music across Canada have had reason to fear the summer of 1982. The movement started in 1957 that made such acts as Blondie and Kiss Costello popular seemed to have faded. Costello's two Canadian concerts drew small audiences in Toronto and Ottawa last week, the controversial band sold only 3,000 tickets in Toronto, faring a last-minute move from the 10,000-seat Maple Leaf Gardens to a core arena at the Canadian National Exhibition. Blondie has had poor admission sales for its Toronto concert this month and has played to less audiences on its current North American tour.



Lisa Wyckoff and David Byrne of Talking Heads: a fusion of funk and intellect

The figures did not bode well for promoters who had booked in a wave talent in its large venues. But two overseas concerts in Toronto and Montreal last week proved that one can, in hard times for the touring music business, at least break even. The success of the shows was The Police, an English trio that has outlasted and outdone the nine-day wonders of the new wave. Argued by a flock of seagulls and The English Beat, The Police extravaganza drew a healthy crowd of 34,000 to the McGill University outdoor stadium last week in Toronto six hours, headlined by The Police and New York's Talking Heads, whose fusion of funk and intellect has made them perhaps the most critically respected band in the world, attracted more than 34,000 to \$20 each—to the stadium. The two shows were the largest rock gigs in the country this year, and both featured a small profit.

Few expected the large turnout. The

one much money. "The shows that appeal to the young audience, to the upwardly mobile, are doing all right, and the ones that go for young kids will do well," says O'Connor. "It's the rock shows geared to these past few years in the music scene that will get hit hardest." Business owners and market researchers, it was the combination of the plaited voice of The Police's lead singer, Sting, and the group's accessible style—no evident in such hits as Every Little Thing She Does a Magic and Ruminations—that sold the tickets for the shows. As Sting looked out over the crowd, with a no-doubt, psychopomp walking backstage, he might be forgiven for checking out the band's ability to bring in the bucks when others are sitting as badly at the box office. Right now every little thing they do is magic, in a way big profits wondering what happened to the magic in other new wave acts.

—PETER MCGILL

kind of caution thrown to the wind by the promoters of The Police concerts rose heavily elsewhere in a time when economic conditions have demoralized the rock market. Promoters in Montreal will have to cut down their activity by one-third over the next year if they want to survive, according to promoter Michel Gelinas. Dick Flaherty, a publisher of small events in the Toronto area, says the field is no longer wide open. "People have to make choices now. There's only so much cash to go around," he says. Vancouver promoter Billy O'Connor of Pierroper Productions turned down the Costello and Blondie shows simply because the managers were asking for

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From treachery to tangos

SHORTAKOVICH SYMPHONY NO 14
Conducted by Leonard Bernstein
(CBS Masterworks)

This fascinating, though pessimistic, song sequence from 1950 is one of the most harrowing, but also most revealing, of recent musical utterances. Talking

to *Friends* about these imaginatively scored expressionist settings of 11 poems of death, Shostakovich said, with concealed gallows humor: "I very much hope when people leave the concert hall they will say: 'Life is wonderful.'" In his memoirs he told the truth: "I was thinking about prison cells, horrible



Bernstein, an impassioned performer

halls, where people are buried alive, listening to every sound. You can go mad with fear." The mass slaughter of his fellow countrymen hangs heavily over the work—see reason, perhaps, why Bernstein, with Jewish insight, gives it so overwhelming and impassioned a performance. His soloists are also excellent: Inna Bachina, the archetypal Russian bass, is minuscule, and Tamas Kubaik, a female, frightened soprano. The personal fear of death is even more palpable throughout the work—no phony redemptive, *pe saluto*, only nihilistic.

SCHUBERT: DIE SCHÖNE MULLERIN

Peter Scherer (tenor), Konrad Rapoport (guitar)
(Rerephus/Capitol)

Sadly, this delightful carnicity does not quite work. There is mild justification for a guitar instead of a piano, since Schubert accompanied himself thus and the music suggests folk-song. The result is undeniably "popular" and charming. But too many of the glorious melodies, which carefully evoke the transience of life and love, now sound like serenades. Scherer's supberb singing—pure, rapturous and elegant—soothes despite its purchase, but the guitar's debate twining denies the song cycle its rightful significance.

THE TANGO PROJECT

William Schickel (conductor), Michael Ball (piano), Stan Carter (vocals)
(Nonesuch/WEA)

The tango is back, in full shudder and swoon. It flourished during the first quarter of this century and now seems destined for at least its 15 minutes of celebrity in the global village. Here, five classically trained musicians bite deeply into their instruments for scorching readings, full of passion and joy. Be sure, of a paradoxical dance of tango



The swirling lines, the edgy melancholy and the stinging rhythms are stylishly realized with no false Court syrup. Thirteen tangos in a row are a challenge, but the carefully planned mood swings—from sultry to cheeky, fearful to slowly ebullient—ensure a most enjoyable collection.

BRAMMS: THE HUNGARIAN DANCES

Karin & Marielle Lehtinen (piano)
(Philips/PolyGram)

Playing with great freedom and nerve, these two Finnish sisters will ensnare a lot of hearts with their piano duets. They bring an intoxicating mixture of sophistication and élan to the early, extro-



verted Strauss and also to the later, more introspective ones. Their rubato is wisely imaginative, only occasionally in the acceleration and braking too pronounced for an entirely comfortable ride. Their masculinity shines even in the middle of a whimsical carousal they can highlight Brahms's beloved middle voices. This is all thrown off with enough devilish abandon and charm to set the most inflexible puritan dancing.

BACH: MASS IN B MINOR

Conducted by Eugen Jochum
(Angel/Capitol—three discs)

Bach's regal passion to the tenets of his faith is given a vital reading by 75-year-



old Eugen Jochum. A demanding older statesman and a much-respected musical architect, Jochum here conducts the Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra, the outstanding institution he himself founded in 1949. He uses weightier forces and richer textures than are currently fashionable, and some may feel a lack of intimacy in the arena and not enough risk-taking in the recording. But the meditative sections have a solemn serenity, the women soloists, Helen Donath and Brigitte Fassbender, are particularly impressive. Jochum presses the monumental choruses forward so urgently that the effect is of a triumphal juggernaut—massive, awesome, certainly unstoppable.

—JOHN FRANKS

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In contrast, Marian Fyfe informs us that Suzanne Noode, living up to her name, is reduced to tears on no less than 23 occasions in the course of *Roughing It* in the *Black Tie Embroidered Text* with critical biographies of "Five Gentle Women in Early Canada," is an example.

3. *Carrots With Love* (W)
4. *Joe Powell's Workout Book*
(F)
5. *The Great Code, Part II* (M)
6. *The Ungame Strides Book*
Lawrence and Fisher (S)
7. *Lawns, Lovers & Learning*
Strawhats (F)
8. *Princesses, Lovers* (M)
9. *The Face of the Earth, School* (S)
10. *Years of Unhappy, *Kennedy** (M)
11. *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*
Robert, Lloyd and Lincoln (S)
12. *How Did Things Happen to Good People* (Kashner) (S)

German Language Studies

No o



Class and moral injury in

German Language Studies

The next best thing to being there



It's a summer when a midsize extra-terrestrial is breaking box-office records, a Canadian film featuring a space traveler, six stories tall, is also parking in wide-eyed earnings. While millions of moviegoers have queued for Steven Spielberg's *E.T.* The Extra-Terrestrial, by year's end the estimated \$5 million will have seen the IMAX film *Mani Colombari* and witnessed the historic voyage of the world's first space shuttle as the world's largest motion picture screen.

While the subject matter of *Mani Colombari* is thoroughly American, its IMAX film format is hardly foreign to Canadians. Over the past decade, more than 12 million have been drawn to the top-screen spectacles at Toronto's Ontario Place, eager to be taken through white water on the nose of a canoe (*North of Superior*) or tangled over a cliff on a hang glider (*To Fly*). Those who travel to Pyramid Place in Niagara Falls, Ont., or to one of 10 entertainment centers across the United States for *Mani Colombari* will be dazzled by the exhilarating life-size on the shuttle's following exhaust fire the 18-screen.

Both thrills have become the trademark of IMAX Systems Corporation of Toronto, the firm that invented the giant-screen format with action films to match. Its creators, film-makers Graeme Ferguson and Roman Kroitor, have established an industry based on this process, which drops the viewer right into the heart of the picture. In the late '80s Ferguson and Kroitor, along with assistant Robert Roy and William Shaw, discovered that 16 standard film were enlarged 10 times, the resulting image could be successfully projected onto a screen 10 times larger than a regular movie screen—or six stories tall, as the

Colombari on IMAX film frames (center) sleep for those who like their movies tall

Traverse for Pyramid Place boasts.

What an IMAX theater screen has over a drive-in is its clarity and visual potency. Kroitor says that it offers the audience "a tremendous sense of being there because of the added peripheral vision." In addition, the mural screen can be adapted to the domed ceiling of a planetarium or split into a number of smaller framed images.

Still, for all its advantages, IMAX has yet to be fully explored as a film language. When the process was first launched, it was dubbed the cinema of the future. While the popularity of the 3D or more films using the IMAX format is undeniable, the film-makers have been artistically restricted by playing to theater-park audiences. Academy Award-winner Christopher Chapman (*A Place to Stand*), who used the IMAX process to document volcanic eruptions for his 1979 production, *Volcano*, fears that such artistic call for "cinema" film situations full of grandiosity. "There have been some great moments in IMAX," says Chapman, "but the quality of film content has yet to match the genius of the technique. It's still a novelty."

The 115-minute tribute to the US space shuttle represents the most successful marriage to date of art and technology. While many see the shuttle take-off on the evening news, *Mani Colombari* gives the viewer the sense of actively witnessing the ascent at Florida's Kennedy Space Center. Ferguson and Kroitor have combined impressive IMAX shots of the mammoth, man-made star of the film being lifted from its barge, leaving its thousands of engines test-fired, and finally lifting off with ground-level shots of fiery-eyed

American spaceships waving flags and swelling beer. Grumpy NASA stock footage had to be inserted to fill in gaps in the story. Talk to overcast conditions, style, *Mani Colombari* has more to offer than IMAX grandiosity.

Much of the initial promise of IMAX led to hopes that it could change the face of all film, including dramatic features. Indeed, Francis Ford Coppola visited IMAX in Toronto shortly before shooting the extravagant *Apocalypse Now*. Although intimidated by the prospect of translating his vision onto the IMAX screen, he had to face the fact of limited distribution. Coppola was content to stick with the regular movie market, just as Robert Kerr, IMAX's managing director, has resigned his seat to theme parks. "IMAX represents an extraordinary experience you'll never be able to get in the home," Kerr says confidently. "But we are not going to hold our breath for the visionary hope."

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS

German guilt and carnal knowledge

LOLA
Directed by Rainer Werner Fassbinder

From *The Blue Angel* with *The Marriage of Maria Braun* and the revealing *Lola* is the late Rainer Werner Fassbinder's Lola. The second of a trilogy which began with *Maria Braun* (the third, *The German Woman*, is due out later this year), the movie adds another chapter to Fassbinder's fascination with the "economic miracle" experienced by Germany after the Second World War. It can also be viewed as an attempt by the German director to salvage his gift for growing

up so saugly in a country that had recently committed the atrocities of the Holocaust. Yet Lola, in making through the guilt brought about by Germany's prosperity, is highly repulsive in its remoteness and, following the mastery of Maria Braun, somewhat redundant. Stylistically, the mastery is still present, Fassbinder's sensuous camera roams, with the possible exception of Bergman's, the most gracefully agile of recent times, his color schemes alternately voluptuous and subtle. But because the story of a trendy whore-chameleon, Lola (Barbara Sukowa), and a morally upright building inspector, von Braun (Armin Mueller-Stahl), is by turns so thin and heavy-handed, Lola turns into a movie about death. No Hitler-Dietrich, Barbara Sukowa is an overactive actress, she does too much with the role and turns it into a parody. The actress is not attracted until she can incorporate every graver bid, black-stash smoking and guttural utterance into her performance. Considering how she throws herself around, the movie



Sukowa again, Fassbinder repents

might well have been titled *The Black-and-Blue Angel*. Because we quickly lose interest in her as a character, our attention is drawn elsewhere. When she sings at the ritzy cabaret frequented

by the town's good bachelors, the smoky ambience and Fassbinder's seductive camera pull us away from the story and from her.

Like the Lola of *The Blue Angel*, this one corrupts by virtue of her carnal powers, drawing repressed desires from a desolate man. In the unapologetic hands of Lola, von Braun seems to be the only honest man in a town in which everyone, including the mayor, is on the take. Upwardly mobile herself, Lola is only to be had if someone can give her the high life, von Braun wants her so much that he is willing to prostitute his scruples. As the seductive and misanthropic inspector who plays the violin in his room late at night, Mueller-Stahl gives a tight, explosive performance. But since he is the only honest man in the movie, the character seems almost a cartoon of goodness. The theme of postwar German corruption in Lola is both more outrageous, the point had been made long ago in Maria Braun. Lola is a piece of costume jewelry, worn like an alibi.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

A man with a conscience

Barbara Steenweyk called him "Huggy" that was in 1961 in *The Lonely One* in which she played a carol singer out to kill Henry Fonda's ex-substantial fortune. Steenweyk, Fonda was the perfect victim for her wild-and-outrageous, reformed actress feelings, a wife gasper and, above all, trusting. By the time the latter of *The Lonely One* had seen her, Fonda had a handkerchief on the face Steenweyk's heart, his amazing decency having saved her own's. Fonda's, in the movie world of torments and harm, Henry Fonda made a pretty good test.

Fonda, who died last week at 77 after a long battle with a failing heart, was a

prototype of the kind of American for whom his play was as natural as drinking orange juice at the crack of dawn. The characters he chose to play modeled themselves after the most idealistic concept of America imaginable: Fanny Mr. Lincoln (1930), the hard-bitten but hopeful Tom Joad in *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), the pacifist cowboy embroiled in a landing in *The Grapes of Wrath* (1940), the redoubtable Major Roberts (1950), and the conscience-stricken man who hangs a jury in *Twelve Angry Men* (1957). Though he was nominated for an Academy Award for *The Grapes of Wrath* and received an Honorary Award for lifetime achievement in 1981, it was not until

this year that Fonda received his Oscar. The role was Norman Thayer Jr. in *On Golden Pond*, a curiously, but nevertheless decent, fellow. By that time Huggy had earned the right to be considered a hero.

In a career spanning 56 years, Fonda, like Gary Cooper and his good friend Jimmy Stewart, made a bit and subtle art out of stardom. Even in a black-and-white movie you could see the black. His first, midwestern good looks were performed in a way that was almost perfect for many serious roles. And he kept above playing a martyr—as he did in *You Only Live Once* (1937) as an impoverished young man, turned to crime—if the role were sympathetic. In *Henry* (the first film with actress Margaret Sullivan), Fonda smiled, and generally smiled, the first night. Most of the publicity surrounding him revolved from the rebelliousness of his daughter and son, Jane and Peter. "I have no daughter," he once fumed of the errant Jane, but the first Jane associated. In fact, she taught the rights to *On Golden Pond* so that her father's career could end in triumph, which, of course, it bagged did.

Despite failing health, Fonda appeared in a writer's first play in 1981 to begin a local theatre company in Stamford, Conn. He lived the stage and was a restoration, dedicated, although never showy, actor. It is hard to imagine anyone else more qualified to impersonate the young Abe Lincoln—or anyone who would be so tolerant toward Betty Davis' *Abraham*. In the movies, at least, Huggy held his own second, as the end, was nobody's fool.

—L.O.T.



Fonda in *On Golden Pond* and Steenweyk in *Henry*, a paragon of American decency

From the asbestos mailbag

By Allan Fotheringham

One of the joys of venting this space for a spell, while I check in for my annual brain transplant, is the time available finally to pay an eye over the contributions from my many fans. It makes a chap feel all cozy, warm inside, and brings a faint blush to the cheeks. There are so many nice people out there. Read on.

Douglas L. Hartman—editor from Kingston, Ont.: "Thanks in the profile in a recent issue of *Today* magazine, we know Allan MacKinnon's scholarly background."

—St. Francis Xavier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: "What would years be—a BA from Ontario College, an MA from Redcliffe College and a PhD from Virtual University? The trouble with your scholastic, my dear Fotheringham, is that you so often they give off the aroma of an unassociated loose item—a barn piled with recently recycled stuff."

J.B. Williams writes from Port Cogitamus, B.C.: "Why do you continually print the garbage of low, ugly and ignorant insults shooting from Fotheringham's usual mind and his mouth? One more piece of garbage and you can stuff your magazine you know where P.B. is Fotheringham possibly of Irish extraction?"

R. Mingo Bessner writes from Picton, N.S.: "Fotheringham's invented walkway becomes plain, but taste when he focuses on the monarchy. Such ritual behavior is the face of error as only have one true monarch. However, if freed, where would the devil's sight? Maybe we could put him in a sack with Willie Hamilton and throw it in the Baccarat. Baccarat... had many commendable customs."

Associate professor Vaughan Lyon writes from Trent University, Peterborough, Ont.: "Enough, enough, Allan Fotheringham. You have convinced me that all the politicians in Ottawa are Fotheringham idiots, worthy reliable only for your columns. Now, despite the untasteful style, you risk overfilling your subject and boring us. How about a Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Stockton News*."

shift of perspective, Allan? Why is it that our political system produces leadership you find consistently ridiculous? Are the politicians laughably stupid to start with, or does the system in which they work make them appear so? What reforms are needed?"

E.T. Thomas of Coorincht, Ont. writes: "Allan Fotheringham should be thankful he lives in a country that ascertained the British justice with its freedom of speech, religion and the written word. He is free to spit out venom whenever the British are mentioned."

Betty Roemer writes from Toronto

words, designed to arouse the reader's wrath rather than instigate any serious thought. Surely Fotheringham does not believe that the informed public will swallow this kind of literary tripe for such length?"

R.J. White writes from Sudbury, Ont.: "Mr. Fotheringham's hospital visitation has only increased his 99-per-cent life content. Why he should design to remain in this 'valuable' country is beyond comprehension. So go, Allan Fotheringham—go to Ghana, Uganda, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Zambia, Zimbabwe or even Hong Kong. I will not support such distaste—except my subscription."

A.J.B. Belton writes from Dee Mills, Ont.: "I have always felt disgusted for anyone who makes a living as a triple B and find that the not credited to Fotheringham is two recent issues almost lost, in my estimation, about 100 dollars below table scraps. The Queen cannot fight back and would not if she could, but I can and hence I will not be renewing my subscription."

Margerie Pearl writes from St. Thomas, Ont.: "Morrison's must be hard top for material for its last issue."

George is the one garbage that Allan Fotheringham turns out. His rubbish in the April 12 issue (*The Sound of One Mind Clapping*) should be enough to put him down. I can't understand how Morrison's can stop to such low standards. How you no respect for anything at all except?"

Edward Britten writes from Newbridge, Ont.: "Allan Fotheringham should not try to tackle serious subjects, such as the privation of our Constitution. He has neither the sense of history nor depth of understanding to deal with issues of that magnitude. He doesn't tell us anything significant about the West. Of course, significant and meaningful aren't words that spring to mind when thinking of Fotheringham."

Peter B. Olsong writes from Hampton, N.S.: "I have just finished the rather dreadful column by Fotheringham. I am wondering how he proposes all the sound of one hand clapping. Does he speak himself, his thigh, his bum, or just his forehead? Shalom is Doreen."



DISCOVER...



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